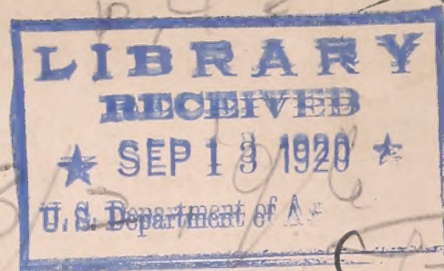


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ANNALS, APR 95

1895
CATALOGUE



OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

STRAWBERRIES, SMALL FRUITS,

ROSES, ETC. ▲ ▲ ▲



“TREES THAT GROW.”

FRED. E. YOUNG,

NURSEYMAN, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

EXPRESS RATES.

Small packages of a few trees, vines or plants will go best by express *baled* in rye straw. From 1 to 12 trees are best sent this way—we often send 25 to 50 trees by express. The charges range from 35 cts. to \$1.00 per bale. Most bales of 12 to 25 trees will go for 35 cts. to 75 cts. to any point in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and slightly more to farther points. We can send bales by freight when desired, but advise 12 trees or less to go by express. Roses, vines and small stock in small orders are best by express, and quite or nearly as cheap as freight. We will use our judgment in all cases to have charges as small as possible, as if it were our own. Ship usually by freight.

FREIGHT RATES.

We give below a table of *present* freight rates on *trees* boxed from Rochester to the following points. The rates are per 100 pounds. Some one of these points will be near enough to your place to give an accurate estimate of cost of freight on any number of trees. Freight on a full box of trees (300 to 400) will average about \$1.00 in New York, Pennsylvania or Massachusetts; \$2.00 to Ohio, Indiana or Illinois; \$4.00 to \$5.00 to Wisconsin, Iowa, etc.:

Albany, N. Y.....	\$.22½	Emporium, Pa.....	\$.20	New York, N. Y.....	\$.25
Allentown, Pa.....	.25	Evansville, Ind.....	.39	Oil City, Pa.....	.18
Boston, Mass.....	.27½	Greenfield, Mass.....	.27½	Ogdensburg, N. Y.....	.30
Bangor, Me.....	.49½	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	.34	Portland, Me.....	.44½
Baltimore, Md.....	.25	Harrisburg, Pa.....	.25	Providence, R. I.....	.27½
Bloomington, Ill.....	.39	Hamilton, Ont.....	.26	Philadelphia, Pa.....	.25
Buffalo, N. Y.....	.10	Hagerstown, Md.....	.28	Pittsburg, Pa.....	.21
Cleveland, O.....	.23	Hartford, Conn.....	.27½	Reading, Pa.....	.25
Columbus, O.....	.27	Indianapolis, Ind.....	.33	St. Paul, Minn.....	.75
Cincinnati, O.....	.31	Montpelier, Vt.....	.34	Springfield, Ill.....	.41
Chicago, Ill.....	.35	Mauch Chunk, Pa.....	.25	Springfield, Mass.....	.27½
Concord, N. H.....	.27½	Milwaukee, Wis.....	.35	Sunbury, Pa.....	.25
Camden, N. J.....	.25	Madison, Wis (about).....	.55	Toronto, Ont.....	.27
Detroit, Mich.....	.27	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	.10	Toledo, O.....	.27
Elmira, N. Y.....	.17	New Haven, Conn.....	.27½	Wheeling, W. Va.....	.23

SHIPPING FACILITIES.

We have the N. Y. C. & H. R.; N. Y., L. E. & W.; B. R. & P.; R., W. & O.; W. N. Y. & P; W. S. and L. V. Roads and their connections, and can reach any point direct in quick time. We have American, United States, National, Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Companies, and special low rates.

Weight of Trees and Vines Packed.

As we *pack* in *pure moss*, our *trees* will weigh: Per 100 apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach and quince trees, 100 to 200 pounds.

Our trees are carefully packed, "not thrown in," we use plenty of pure moss, and as a consequence we have word from Wisconsin, Canada, Nova Scotia, and they say, "Every tree grows." Our trees may weigh more than *some others*, because they are larger, thriftier, more roots and better packed.

Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Shrubs, Roses, in small lots, are done up in *burlap* and go in with trees all right, excepting Strawberries and Asparagus, which must go separate, by themselves, or they will heat. Strawberries always by mail or express. Large lots will weigh, packed, from one-fourth to one-half as much as fruit trees.

WHERE TO BUY TREES AND PLANTS

Many people often hesitate in placing their orders for Trees for fear they will not receive first-class stock or honest dealing; and there is some reason for this, for there have been so many dishonest and unscrupulous agents going the rounds that you hardly know whom to trust. Which, then, is best, to buy from *agents* whom you do not know, or direct from the nurseryman, who has business and reputation at stake; whom you can trust to fill your order promptly and well. In buying from a traveling agent, you pay twice to four times as much for the stock as you can buy it direct. We offer to you, goods at prices which no agent can approach, and stock, that for quality and size, few agents ever deliver. Not that a good, honest agent is not all right, and a perfectly fair and honorable way of doing business, if they are men whom you know personally. Many of our friends and customers get up clubs and solicit orders for us, but through them you are ordering direct and get the benefit of our prices; thus we sell direct to the planter. Those who buy once from us tell their neighbors and they often club together and save freight charges, etc., which is a wise and good way to order.

Buying direct, you get the stock promptly; it is not carted around in the sun all day and dried out so that it cannot grow, but comes to you fresh and in perfect condition, just as taken from the ground. Besides this, you have time to look over the Catalogue, choose just what you want, get what you order and are sure that the trees and fruits are exactly as represented and the result is success and permanent pleasure and profit. These, and many more reasons, make it plain that the best and safest way is to order direct and save money, annoyance and loss of valuable time. This is our way of doing business and we have hundreds of pleased customers in every State and Province, many of whose testimonials are printed herein, who can testify to the satisfaction, success and pleasure they have had in dealing with us.

SPRING 1895--TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

WE take pleasure in presenting you herewith our Spring Catalogue. The plants and trees offered are of the very best quality and will give every satisfaction. The prices are exceedingly *low*, not more than one-half what agents charge, enabling anyone to satisfy their desire for fine fruits or flowers, with a very small outlay. We wish to call special attention to our *Strawberry Plants*. They are very fine, strong, and well rooted plants, that will grow and produce abundance of fine fruit; also to our *Gooseberries*, the most profitable small fruit you can plant; *New Raspberries*, *Seed Potatoes*, *Walter Pease Apple*, *Bourgeat Quince*, and our special offer on *Apple and Pear Trees*, and *New Roses*.

We shall give every order our personal and careful attention, and are certain we can please you in quality of stock, promptness and attention to your wants. We shall be glad to have you write us in reference to anything we offer and shall consider it a pleasure to help you to make a selection suited to your locality, etc.

Remember, we are growers of nearly every variety of Trees and Plants we offer, and in buying from us you are buying at first hands, and thereby saving all commissions and charges of agents and dealers, often 50 per cent.

In our nursery at Henrietta, N. Y., (8 miles from Rochester,) we grow and test new varieties, so we may know exactly what they are. We plant and propagate tens of thousands of trees and vines yearly, which we ship to all sections, and our endeavor is to have them in such fresh condition that every tree will grow—for we know that a pleased customer is the best advertisement we can have.

We may say, that our orders for the Spring of 1894 were nearly four times as many as any other season, and we anticipate a like increase for 1895, for we believe that Honest Dealings, First-Class Stock and Fair Prices, are appreciated, and we have pleasure in saying that many of our customers have bought from us for the past six or eight seasons and are still sending us their orders and testimonials *unsolicited*, which are printed throughout the Catalogue.

If you have never bought from us, we solicit *your* trial order; small orders are just as welcome and have as much care as the largest. If there is anything you want not in the Catalogue, write us, we may be able to supply it. Estimates for very large orders a matter of correspondence.

THIS CATALOGUE has been prepared with special care, and we believe that every tree or plant offered will be found exactly as represented. The illustrations herein are exact and accurate representations.

HOW TO ORDER—Always use the order sheet. Write plainly and be sure to give your name, address, and all particulars.

WHEN TO ORDER—Order early and have the stock reserved. We have now, January 1st, many orders already booked for Spring delivery. Do not wait until ready to plant, and expect the goods in 24 hours. The season is short, and early orders give us time to get the stock out and off in proper condition, which we could not do if it is left until the last moment.

WHEN TO PLANT—We begin shipping about April 1st, and being far north we can ship very late in the Spring with every success. Planting should not be done until the soil has become settled and dry. Success depends more upon the condition of the tree than the season when planted. A perfectly dormant tree can be planted any time between April 1st and the last of May.

TERMS—Cash with order, or C. O. D., unless otherwise specially arranged. Remit by P. O. Money Order, Express, Draft or Registered Letter. Money in ordinary letters is not safe and entirely at sender's risk. Do not send us checks. We can only give you the advantages we do, the low prices, and the best quality of goods by doing a cash business. Orders to be sent C. O. D., should always be accompanied with at least one-quarter of the amount of the bill.

PACKING—In pure moss, *free*. Packed to go any distance and *every tree grow*.

BOXING—We make a small charge to cover part of the cost of boxes, as follows: On orders of less than \$5, will be 25c.; \$5 up to \$10, will be 50c.; \$10 up to \$20, will be 75c.; \$20 up to \$30, will be \$1; \$30 up to \$50, send \$1.50. Orders of over \$50 boxing will be charged as may be agreed upon. All goods delivered Free to Express or Freight Companies.

SHIPPING—Tell us just how and where you want goods shipped. It is very seldom anything goes astray. Strawberries should always be sent by Express or Mail.

SURPLUS STOCK—Send us money you wish to invest and state what is wanted, and we will send you more for it than you can get any other way.

QUANTITIES—500 at 1,000, 50 at 100 and 6 at 12 rates.

GUARANTEE—While we use the greatest care to have everything we send out true to name, we accept orders only on the condition, that should anything prove untrue to name, we will replace it free, but not liable for any amount greater than the original price paid to us.

ROCHESTER STOCK—The Best in America.

After over half a century of testing, Rochester-grown trees stand to-day as the best to be had. Three-quarters of all the bearing orchards are *Rochester trees*. They are hardier, live longer, and bear better than those grown in any other section. Fifty years have demonstrated that they may be transplanted from Maine to Montana with greater success than from any other section. The *facts are*, that hundreds of carloads of trees are shipped from this section yearly to other nurserymen, from Maine to Illinois, to supply their trade. This section is underlaid with limestone rock—which may be quarried up at any point and burnt into first-class lime—from this the soil has the exact requirements to produce hardy, thrifty trees. Two to three years from bud are required here to grow a first-class tree. The wood is hard and matured. Trees grown in the South or West make as much wood in one year as those here in two, and as a consequence the wood is soft from too rapid growth, often black hearted and are not suitable for transplanting in cold northern sections. On the other hand, Rochester-grown trees, being suited to the climate, will immediately start into growth and make a vigorous and lasting tree. Not what a tree costs but what it will produce is its value. You cannot afford to experiment in this line. Buy direct and *get the best*.

CHEAP TREES.

We often receive letters asking for prices, and stating they have written to several other nurserymen, and intend to place their orders where they can buy the *cheapest*. So just a few words about cheap trees. No experienced fruit grower will ever tell you to buy the cheapest trees. They will say—get the best. The very best trees to be had. A few cents extra per tree, to get the best, is often many dollars saved in the end. If you buy a scrub tree, and put years of cultivation on it, you will only have a scrub tree in the end, loss and disappointment, besides this, it is an untold pleasure to see a fine, straight, trim and perfect tree, branching out, growing thrifty and strong, and as you cultivate it you will rejoice and be glad, and the pleasure will be worth more than all the difference in price. You cannot buy something for nothing. We have never yet seen a man who would sell trees for \$5.00 a hundred, that were worth and would bring \$20 00 if they were first-class. It isn't nature. The prices some trees are offered for utterly exclude the possibility of their being first-class, and such must always be a loss and disappointment to the buyer. Thus the cheapest trees are often dangerous and expensive in the end. Do you go to the cheapest doctor, or hire the cheapest lawyer, or take the cheapest clothes, or buy the cheapest horse? Not so. Neither then should you buy the cheapest trees, simply because they are cheap, better plant *less* and get the best, and what you do plant will bring results and satisfaction. Trees carefully dug and *selected*, throwing out all with poor roots, all that are crooked and stunted, and taking only the best and most thrifty, are well worth the prices *we ask*. We make two grades, both equally good, the heavy first-class, and the *light* first-class, and we *burn* the second-class for *culls*. Prices have reached rock bottom. They cannot be lower than they are, and they will undoubtedly be higher in years to come.

We also do not believe it is wise to buy stock grown in Southern and warm climate to transplant in Northern and colder sections, and right here Rochester's hardy stock comes in as the most suitable for the Northern and Western States and Canada. The truth of this must be apparent to every thinking man.

What Will You Do With the Land?

Many a farmer asks himself this question. With growing wheat at a loss, and the failure of many crops, it is discouraging. The fact is that ten acres of fruit, well and intelligently cared for and marketed, will bring more profit than the entire one hundred acres in grain. There is no uncertainty about this. When you can buy Apple trees at 12 to 15 cents, Pears and Plums at 20 to 30 cents, Peaches at 8 and 10 cents, and small fruits in proportion, and no better stock can be grown anywhere, there can be no question as to the profit or wisdom of the investment, and every year's delay is a serious loss.

There is always a market for first-class *fruit*, well put up, and there always will be. This country is too large to be overdone in the fruit business. When California fruit can be brought across the continent and sold at a profit, our home grown fruit of better flavor, fresh and juicy, if as well grown and put up, will bring more or as good profit. Ten acres thus planted and cared for will bring in a handsome living.

We know of an apple orchard of 1 000 trees that the fruit brought \$1,100 cash in 1892, and the buyer supplied his own barrels and did the picking. The fruit sold again in 1893 for nearly \$800. We do not know what it brought this year. We also know many other orchards of 100 to 200 trees that bring \$200 to \$300 yearly, and right here we would say that a five or ten acre apple orchard is the most profitable investment a farmer can make. If you plant the right kind and give it good cultivation, success is certain.

Pears, Plums, Peaches and Quinces are even more profitable. *An acre of Strawberries*, at five cents per quart will pay a good profit. Raspberries, Currants, and Blackberries, and above all the large *Gooseberries*, are always in demand and bring good prices. We believe there is no better chance for a live farmer than the growing of the large *Gooseberries*, such as *Keepsake*, *Golden Prolific*, etc. A quart of them cannot be bought in the market, and they will certainly bring fancy prices *here* as they do in England.

What then will you do with the land? Plant ten acres to general fruit. Begin now, and plant something yearly, work into it gradually, and with care, industry, and intelligent effort you will certainly not be disappointed in results.

No. 1. New Fruits--Special Offer for 1895.

Over \$10.00 worth at Agents' Prices--for only \$3.75.

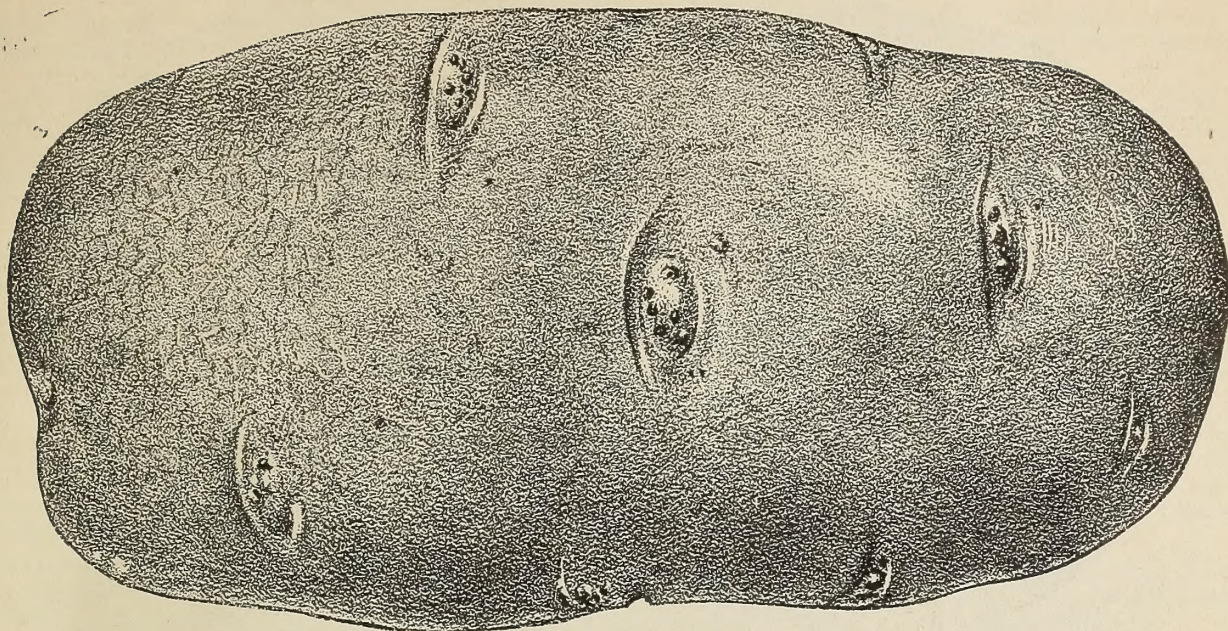
100 Largest and Finest Trees, Plants and Small Fruits, as named below for only \$3.75.

1 Jacob's Sweet Apple,
1 Idaho Pear,
1 Abundance Plum,
1 Monarch Plum,
1 Dyehouse Cherry,
1 Crosby Peach,
1 Elberta Peach,
1 Bourgeat Quince,
1 Harris Apricot,
6 Timbrell Strawberries,

12 Greenville Strawberries,
25 Candy Strawberries,
25 Warfield Strawberries,
12 Progress Raspberries,
1 Columbian Raspberry,
6 Ancient Briton Blackberries,
1 North Star Currant,
1 Keepsake Gooseberry,
1 Moore's Diamond Grape,
1 M. P. Wilder Rose.

Packed without extra charge, and all first class. You can order other stock with this at Catalogue rates. The biggest value and most for the money ever offered. Order by number.

Seed Potatoes.



EARLY HARVEST.

WE have a fine lot of Seed Potatoes of our own growing—clean, smooth seed ; no scabs—that we offer for Spring planting, and we are certain they will give the best results. Seed Potatoes are apt to be scarce and prices high in the Spring. We solicit early orders. Our stock is pure and true to name, and as nice seed as anyone could wish to plant. Order early and have them reserved for you. Terms: Cash with the order.

Varieties.

Early Harvest (*see Illustration*)—This is a new early potato we think a great deal of. We have the greatest confidence that it will become the most popular and profitable early sort yet introduced. Our own men, when digging them, were loud in its praise, and we may say that it outyielded, nearly two to one, any other early sort we had. It originated in Maine, and was first offered last season at a large price. We secured seed, and have a limited quantity we can offer in small lots. The introducer describes it as follows: "It is wonderfully early—earlier than any other potato I have grown,—which unprecedented feature, coupled with large yield, superb quality and fine appearance, make it a most valuable sort for first early marketing or for home use. The tubers average very large size, are nearly white, with eyes only slightly indented. Skin often netted,—and here let me say, this netted skin on a potato is Nature's mark of fine quality. Shape oval, flattened, sometimes long oval. Strong grower ; quality best." 4 lbs. \$1.00 by mail postpaid. Peck \$1.50.

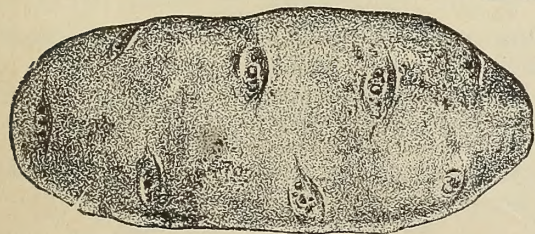
Carman No. 1—The great new potato, originated by Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of *The Rural New Yorker*. Introduced last Spring. A fine, thrifty grower. No blight on it with us. Thrifty dark-green foliage, standing up well. An immense yielder of fine nearly white tubers, something the shape of Rural N. Yorker No 2. Season intermediate. One of the finest and strongest growers. We dug nearly two bushels from three pounds of seed. Our seed is from the open ground. Everyone should secure seed. 50c. per lb. prepaid ; 3 lbs. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$2.00, peck \$2.50. (See illustration next page.)

Irish Clobber—One of the earliest and finest. Very productive. Our seed cost us \$8.00 per bushel. A fine yielder of large tubers. White; very early; strong grower, with dark green foliage, and it is claimed it will produce larger tubers, more of them, and at an earlier date than other earlier sorts. It did well with us. Peck \$1.00, bu. \$3.00.

Freeman—A fine medium early. Extra fine quality, medium size, *white*, and a splendid market variety. It will yield 100 to 125 bushels per acre, nearly all clean, marketable tubers and just the right size. It is a strong grower, and much sought for. Our seed is pure and fine. Peck 60c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.50.

Ohio Junior—Extra early. The standard for early planting. Peck 60c., bu. \$1.50.

Late Varieties.

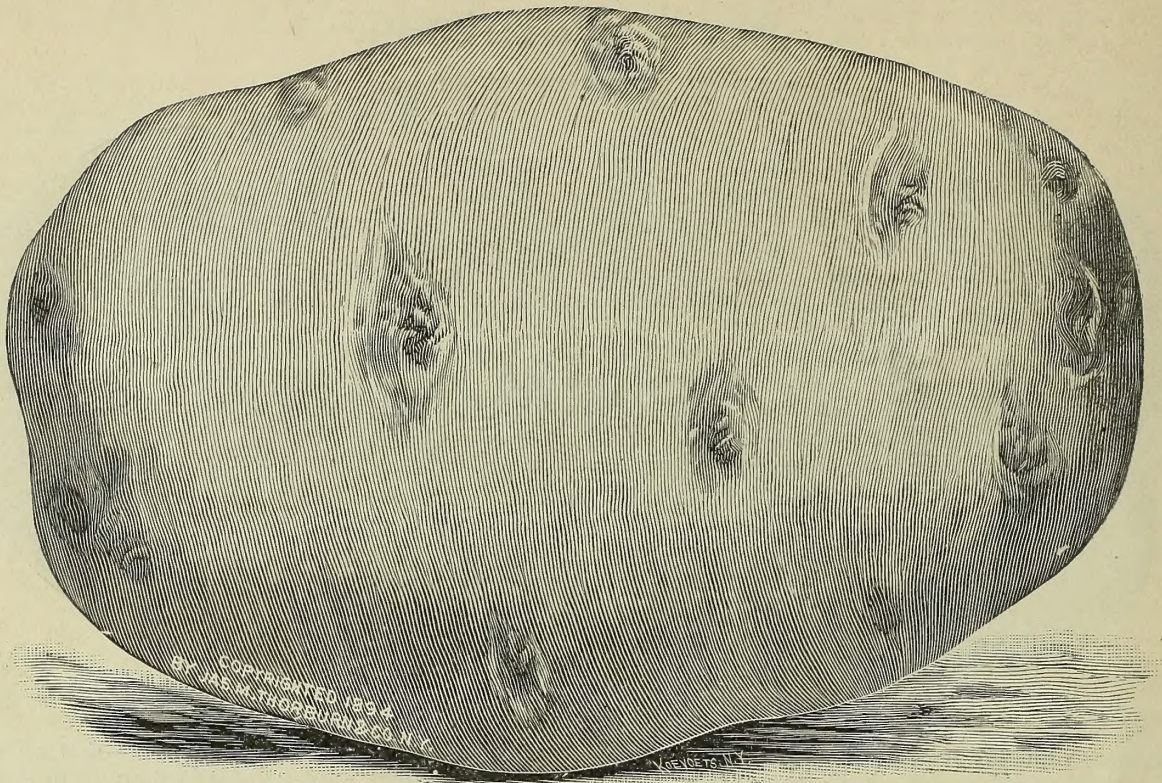


KING OF THE ROSES.

King of the Roses—The finest of the Rose class, with all the vigor of their best days. Our favorite late potato. Very heavy yielder ; tubers very large, smooth, long. We consider it the finest and most profitable late potato for field crop grown. A very strong grower, standing drought better than most sorts. A variety that will please you. Try a peck. Peck \$1.00.

American Wonder—A valuable late white field potato, of first-class quality and a large yielder. It is a strong grower and very free from blight. Largely planted. We have fine seed. Bushel \$1.25, bbl. \$3.50.

Rural New Yorker No. 2—Very popular. Large size and immense yielder. Very largely planted, and justly so. It will yield 200 to 300 bushels per acre under good cultivation. Apt to be too large. Our seed is pure and true to name. Fine, clean seed, \$1.00 per bushel, in any quantity, until seed is exhausted.



The New Potato, Carman No. 3.

The Carman No. 3 is like the Carman No. 1, a seedling raised through several generations by the Editor of *The Rural New Yorker*, Mr. E. S. Carman. It resembles the Carman No. 1, except the tubers are a little more elongated. The eyes are very shallow and but few in number.

Without any exception, it is the *greatest yielder ever introduced!* It does not yield any small tubers at all in ordinary seasons. It bears its tubers very close to the plant, a single turn of the fork turning out every Potato. It is of the *largest size*, the tubers usually *averaging in weight a pound each*. It is a perfect keeper. Both skin and flesh are of extreme whiteness.

The foliage is heavy, and of a dark green color, and the vines are always strong and vigorous. The tubers set while the vines are quite small, but do not ripen until late. This gives all the advantages of continuous growth for the entire season, making it very valuable for the main field crop.

Price of Carman No. 3, 50c. per pound; 2 pounds for \$1.00: 4 lbs., \$2.00.

If to go by mail, add 8 cents per pound for postage.

See Carman No. 1, page 3.

Premiums.

25 TO 100 TREES FREE—There are a great many people in every section who do not receive our Catalogue who would send for a small order of Trees if they had the opportunity. We should be pleased to have every one of our customers speak a good word to their neighbors for us, and represent us in their section. We will give the following Premiums. Thus you can easily secure A FINE ORCHARD FREE by a little work during spare time. If you cannot do it, give one of the boys a chance. Let him show up our catalogue and the prices we sell at, and there will be no difficulty in securing the trees.

We furnish extra order sheets to all getting up clubs, on application.

PREMIUM No. 1—We will give **100 Apple Trees, or 50 Pear, or 50 Plums, or 50 Cherries**, or an assorted lot, all heavy first-class, or the same value in small fruits or seed potatoes—purchaser's selection—to the one sending us the **LARGEST CLUB OF ORDERS**, besides his own, in dollars and cents, before April 1st.

PREMIUM No. 2—We will give **75 Apple Trees, or 40 Pears, or 40 Plums, or 40 Cherries**, or an assorted lot, all heavy first-class, etc.

PREMIUM No. 3—We will give **50 Apple Trees, or 25 Pears, or 25 Plums, or 25 Cherries**, or an assorted lot, all heavy first-class, etc.

These three premiums will be given to the three largest clubs sent us; but, **REMEMBER**, that everyone who sends us one or more orders from his neighbors or friends, along with his own, will receive **EXTRA STOCK** in proportion to the amount of the orders, for himself, so that all will have the same benefit, whether it is much or little.

Strawberries.



The Strawberry is the most delicious and popular small fruit, and rightly so. It is a fruit that every one can have enough for their own use; rich, melting; best only when picked fresh from the vines.

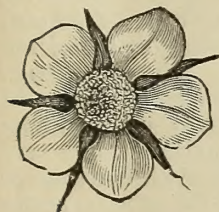
Soil, Etc.—They succeed on almost any soil, but it should be rich and moist, and deeply plowed, 18 inches or 12 anyway. Manure liberally, use wood ashes, ground bone, or old manure, well worked in the soil. Plant early, but better to wait for rain than set in a drought. Land that has been cropped with wheat, corn, potatoes, or garden stuff and well worked up and free from white grubs is the best. Should you not be able to set plants at once when received, OPEN and heel them in carefully in fresh soil, so that every plant is covered, leaving only the crown and leaves uncovered. It is not necessary to wet them. Shade if the sun is very hot.

Varieties—It is wise to test new varieties to find out exactly which does best on your soil, you want the best only. Some varieties fail on light soil, but do well on other soils. They all do best on a good, heavy, rich loam. With the best varieties and proper care you can grow from 150 to 250 bushels per acre.

Planting—This is most important. If you are planting largely, get your ground in perfect condition, then ROLL it, to make firm and smooth, so you can see just how deep to set the plants. Use a line and spade. Have your plants ready and a man and boy can set them rapidly. Set the plants so the crown shows over the surface. Plant carefully and put roots straight down spreading a little. Rows should be $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and plants 18 inches in the row.

Cultivation—Cultivate thoroughly and keep the ground perfectly free from weeds. Don't huddle the new plants up into a solid row, give them room to make roots and you will get big berries. Frequent and thorough culture is the secret of big crops.

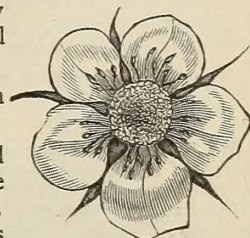
Quality of Plants—Don't confound our large well rooted plants with New Jersey sand grown stock. Our plants are worth ten times as much. They have more vitality, grow better, and produce larger crops, and if they come higher they will more than make it up in results.



IMPERFECT.

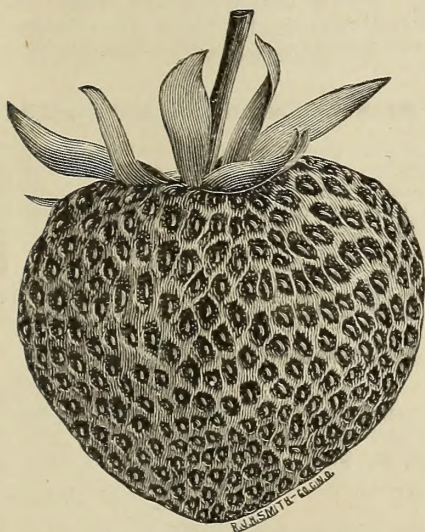
Winter Protection—It is necessary to lightly cover plants with straw, leaves, etc., after the ground is frozen. Do not neglect it.

Fertilization—Varieties marked (P) have imperfect flowers and need other perfect flowered sorts planted every two or three rows to fertilize the blossom when they are among the most productive of ALL. Choose early, medium, and late varieties, and if only one kind is wanted choose the perfect flowered sorts.



PERFECT.

New Varieties.



Brandywine—We have the pleasure of offering our customers this new berry. We believe it will be one of the best investments any wideawake fruit grower can make. A few dollars will secure plants that may be increased to thousands and sold at good prices another season. There is sure to be a big demand for them. It was originated by Edward T. Morgan of West Chester, Pa.

M. Crawford of Ohio, the Noted Strawberry Specialist, thus describes it:

"I have fruited it twice, and will state just what there is in it. It has been carefully tested in various localities over the United States and Canada, and it succeeds on

any soil. The plant is remarkably vigorous, of large size, and as hardy and healthy as any ever sent out. It sends out many strong runners and produces fruit in abundance. It has a perfect blossom, and its fruit colors all over as well as the best. Its season is rather late, and every berry usually comes to maturity. The berries are very large, nearly always of regular, conical form; color, bright glossy red, which extends to the center; flesh firm and of very excellent quality. Its great productiveness, very large size, beauty of form and color, firmness and high quality will make it a desirable variety for any purpose. I do not know of any fault, nor do I know of any other sort yet offered that possesses all the desirable qualities in such great perfection."

The Rural New Yorker reports as follows, in its issue of July 16, 1892:

June 15—Brandywine, of immense size and fine quality, quite firm and shapely for so large a berry. Foliage of the largest and thriftiest, entirely free of scald or blemish. Heavy peduncles. The average size is as large as any ever raised and the shape is more uniformly good than that of any other of the largest varieties.

June 19—Brandywine still bearing many large berries of regular shape and good quality. It is a fine variety.

June 26—Brandywine still in bearing.

In the issue of July 29, 1893;—Brandywine is wonderfully productive, and beginning to ripen (June 11). The size is of the largest, heart shape at its best. A fine keeper and shipper.

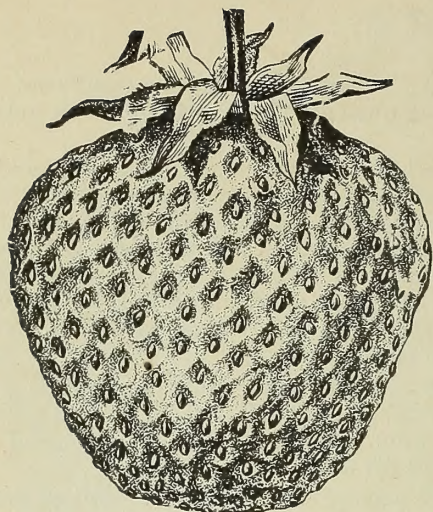
June 14—Brandywine just ripening. It is a fine late productive berry of the best quality for so late a berry. Firm.

June 21—Brandywine is the best late berry we know of. Good shape, good quality, firm and productive.

June 24—The berries of Brandywine are smaller now, but of regular form and good quality.

Price, strong plants, \$1.00 per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

See special offer for Brandywine, Timbrell, Marshall and Greenville, next page.



Timbrell (P).—Too much cannot be said in favor of this grand berry. It is the latest of all to fruit—very large; fine shape and superb quality, one of the finest berries ever introduced. No new fruit has received so many strong recommendations in recent years. A few plants fruited for us this year and the quality was excellent. We know that you cannot get anything to please you better than this berry. Strong grower; fruit dark crimson; firm; very productive and best of any of the large berries grown. Be sure and get plants of it and you will not regret it.

Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of *The Rural New Yorker*, who is one of the best judges of new fruits, and who has had more experience than any other man in the country, says: "Timbrell is the best Strawberry in existence." Again he says: "Were I confined to one berry, it would be Timbrell." Again, under date of November 7, 1893, he says: "I have lost no faith in Timbrell; it is all ever claimed."

For **quality, vigor, hardiness, and large average size** it is probably unequalled. 90 perfect berries on a single vine, 10 best berries weighing from 16 to 23 ounces. We have strong plants of our own growing.

PRICE—Doz. 50c., 100 \$2.50.

From the Rural New Yorker:

The two new berries which we would specially commend to our readers are **Brandywine** and **Timbrell**. Both are abundant bearers, healthy and vigorous vines. Of the two, Brandywine will perhaps, please the market best, because the berry ripens in every part uniformly, while the Timbrell colors unevenly. If we allowed ourselves to form positive conclusions from a single season's trial and were desirous of setting out a new bed for home use, we would plant, of all the varieties in our present collection, the Timbrell and the Brandywine; and if confined to but one of the two we would choose the Timbrell on account of its excellent quality.

SPECIAL OFFER.

BIG 4 STRAWBERRIES—Brandywine, Timbrell, Marshall and Greenville.

6 plants of each, 24 in all, for \$1.00 by mail
 12 " " 48 " " 1.90 "
 25 " " 100 " " 3.60 by express
 or \$3.80 if sent by mail.



Marshall—Another new berry of very great promise, awarded two First Prizes by the *Mass. Horticultural Society of 1892, again, all the First Prizes including the Lyman Plate in June, 1893.* Fourteen berries filled a quart basket. The plant is very hardy, comes out fresh every spring without being covered. Of the largest size, in color very dark rich crimson to the core, flesh fine grained and of a delicious flavor and with the peculiar aroma of the native wild strawberry. The blossom is perfect and needs no fertilization. The plants are strong and very vigorous. The foliage is heavy, and thick enough to protect the blossom from late frosts. It is a remarkably fine keeper and carrier, which will commend it to all growers for the market. 3 000 quarts grown on one-fourth acre.

Matthew Crawford reports on Marshall as follows:

"It was the first very large variety to ripen, and I think every berry came to maturity. It is of great size and very beautiful. With a quart containing 19 perfect specimens I captured the prize for the "best quart," at the great Millersberg show. * * * The color is a rich, glossy red that every one must admire. The quality is far above the average. * * * The plant is faultless. I could not suggest a single improvement in it. The blossom is perfect, and each one is followed by a berry."

Price, dozen 80c., 100 for \$5.50.

All Strawberries at dozen rates mailed free. Add 20c. per 100 for postage if to go by mail. Large lots at reduced rates. Send list of wants for prices.

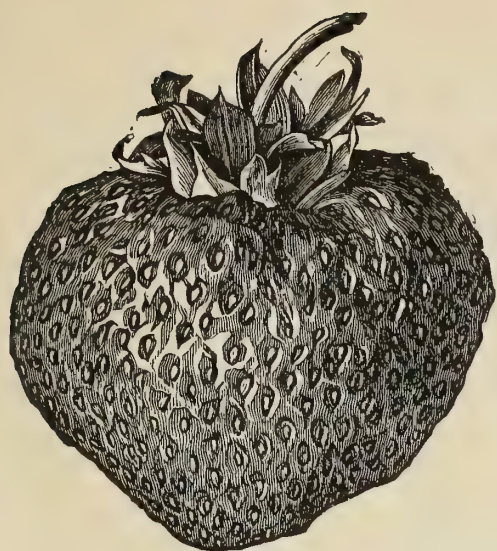
Our plants are large, vigorous and healthy, grown on rich, strong soil, and are worth much more than sand-grown plants. It pays to get the best.

STARK, ILL., Nov. 12th, 1894.
 DEAR SIR—Strawberry plants received, all O.K. in splendid condition. Will remit the 15th. They will give good satisfaction.
 Respectfully,

W. T. DITMON.

GRAHAMSVILLE, N. Y., May 5, 1894.
 DEAR SIR—Trees came all right, and I am very much pleased. My neighbors all say they are the finest that ever came to this place, so by another year you will likely have a larger order.
 Yours with respect,

J. K. BLACK.



GREENVILLE.

Greenville (P)—This new variety originated in Ohio and has been tested at nearly every experimental station and found to be unequalled in size, vigor and yield, heading the list in nearly every section. It is a most vigorous plant, of rich dark foliage, very productive, of extra large, rich, dark red berries; of good quality and firmness; medium to late in ripening; and BY ALL ODDS THE BEST ALL-ROUND BERRY NOW GROWN, being larger, more prolific, and of better color than Bubach. The Pennsylvania Experiment Station report, for 1893, says: "In the roll of honor for yield and beauty this year Greenville heads the list. Every market planter should plant heavily of Greenville."

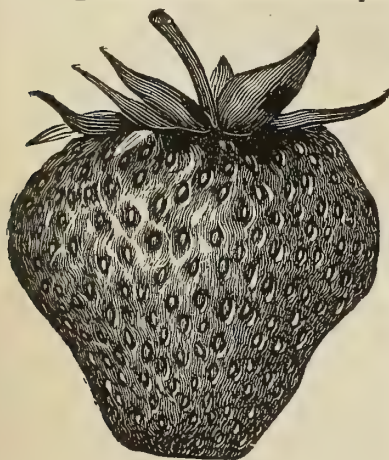
What They Say of Greenville:

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., July 8, 1893.

Dear Sir:—This is the first year we are able to make a full report upon the "Greenville" Strawberry. Each variety was planted both in hill and matted row system. Our pickers were delighted over the "Greenville," and on our record sheets it stands above all other varieties in yield. In matted row it gave nearly twice the yield of Crescent, and is 25 per cent. better than the second on the list, Shuster's Gem. In the hill system it stands highest but one. I can only repeat the good report formerly made upon the flavor and quality of this berry, and in my experience of three years with it make no exception in recommending it as the best strawberry for either the market or home garden.—GEO. C. BUTZ, Horticulturist Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station.

Strong plants, doz. 40c., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1000.

Banquet—Introduced last spring by J. H. Hale, of



BANQUET.

Agriculturist has the following:

After carefully testing the Banquet we accord it a place among the highest flavored strawberries. The exquisite flavor of the wild fruit is so marked that we can readily believe that this is due to crossing with the wild plant. **A limited quantity of plants. Per doz, 60c.**

Connecticut, at \$2.00 per doz., as the finest quality berry grown, nearest the wild strawberry flavor of any berry. We have not fruited it but our plants are fine. Mr. Hale describes it as follows: "A cross of the wild field strawberry with one of the best of large, cultivated varieties; combines size and productiveness with the delicious flavor of the wild strawberry."

The *American*

Belle—This variety has a perfect blossom, and can be planted with Timbrell for fertilization; ripens late; very productive; fruit large and very long. Our plants grow very strong and thrifty. Fruit can be picked from it for a full month. Berries often largest and best at the end of the season. It can be depended on as being one of the best all-round berries. We believe every one will be highly pleased with it. It is a bright red, beautiful color and excellent flavor.

Mr. Crawford says of "Belle":

It is very productive, and the fruit is large. The best specimens are long, but many of the largest are fan-shaped, and from two to three inches across. The very best quality, combining all the merits of a first-class fruit.

Doz. 50c., 100 \$2.00.

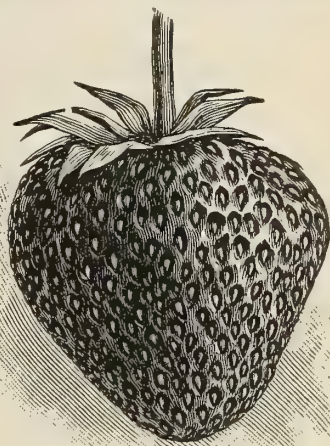
Rio—Perfect blossom and one of the earliest berries.

Very beautiful and exceedingly prolific. It is a seedling of Sharpless; color a bright red; very strong grower. Our plants are fine and healthy. We take the following from *The Rural New Yorker*, July 29, 1893:

June 5.—RIO. First ripe berries picked this date. It is nearly the earliest variety of our collection, and for the earliest, the berries are the largest and best quality. Scarlet, medium firm, high quality, broadly ovate, somewhat fan-shaped now and then, but not coxcombed. As a first early berry this is well worthy of trial, because of its size, shape, quality and color. The quality is excellent. We know of no better quality in so early a berry. Color bright, glossy scarlet; calyx leafy.

June 8th or 9th.—RIO still bright scarlet, glossy, in full bearing. Broadly heart shape; firm; no neck; large, leafy calyx; good quality.

Doz. 50c., 100 \$2.00.



RIO.

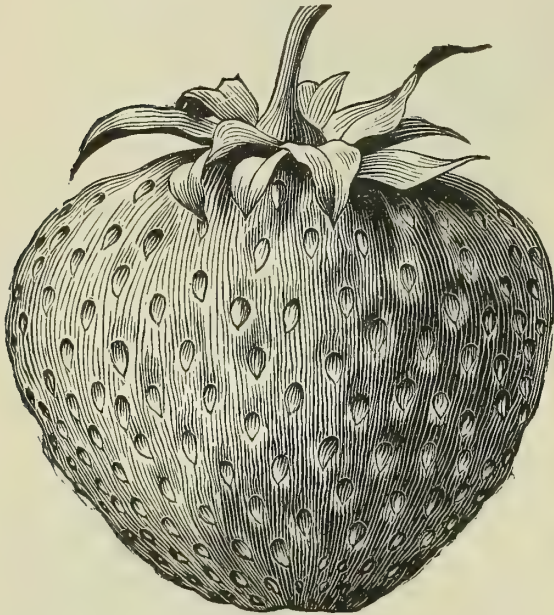
SPECIAL OFFER!

25 Timbrell.....	\$1.00
50 Greenville.....	50
50 Belle	1.00
50 Rio.....	1.00
25 Our Selection	50
200	4.00

Above 200 Plants for \$2.75.

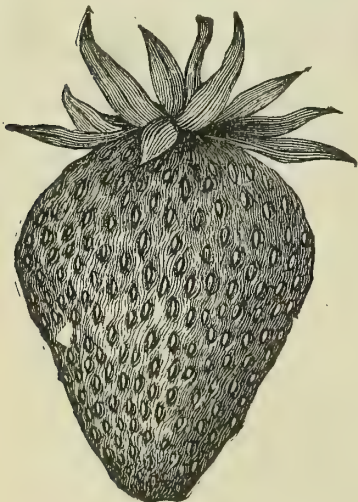
Princess (P.)—A grand berry. Equal to Greenville, except that it is not quite so rich color and is a little less firm, but of very much better quality, in fact, one of the sweetest and best. Plant, a vigorous, lusty grower, rooting deeply, and making runners very freely; enormously productive of very large, uniform globular berries, rather dull scarlet color; moderately firm, rich sprightly flavor, and very rich in sugar, making it one of the best family and fancy market berries of all the large sized and great yielders now before the public. A bed of Princess, pollenized with Dayton, would astonish and please those who want quality as well as yield and size.

Doz. 35c., \$1.50 per 100.



DAYTON.

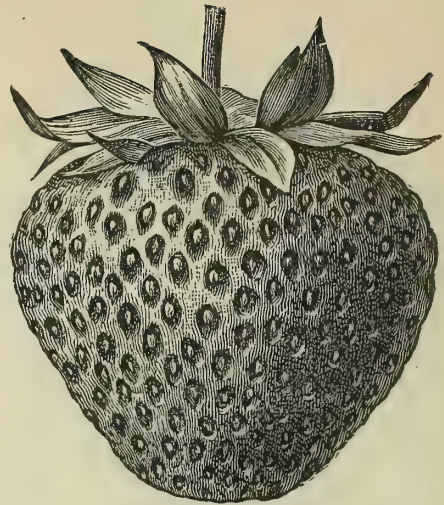
Dayton—A strong, vigorous, upright grower; free from rust; broad, heavy foliage that protects both bloom and fruit well; perfect bloomer; productive of very large, conical berries; bright scarlet color; moderately firm and of superior quality; ripening extremely early. Stands dry weather and burning sun remarkably well. Succeeds well on loam or sandy soil. It is one of the very best bearers among the many now offered. Doz. 35c., 100 \$1.50.



PARKER EARL.

Parker Earl—Another grand berry for hill culture, being very late to ripen, while Rio is early; stools up into heavy, bog-like hills, with tall, rank foliage, from ten to forty strong crowns to each plant, and they all send up many fruit stalks. Plants in open field culture last season each gave from 400 to 600 berries; large and attractive; long, with slight neck; rich crimson; very firm and

extra fine quality; ripens late to very late. Plants are in very great demand by those who know it best. Doz. 30c., 100 \$1.00.



LOVETT.

Lovett—Sent out under name of Lovett's Early. It is not an early variety, but one of medium season and decided merit. Both plant and fruit indicate it to be a cross between Crescent and Wilson. Plants grow as freely as Crescent, and leaves are heavier and of dark glossy green, with no trace of any disease; blossoms perfect; very productive of medium to large berries, in form and color much like the old Wilson; firm and of good quality. A grand market or family berry. Doz. 30c., 100 \$1.00.

Our Strawberry Plants are not dug from old worn-out berry patches, but from fresh Spring-Set Plants, carefully cultivated and given plenty of room to develop. They are remarkably strong and thrifty, and grown specially to secure largest size and vigor.

Older Varieties, for General Planting.

Beeder Wood—An early berry of very great value. The Strawberry Bulletin of the New York State Experiment Station, for 1892, reports Beeder Wood as the most productive of all the more than 100 varieties tested. Such an early and productive variety, with perfect blossom, will be in great demand with all who plant for market. Doz. 30c., \$1.00 per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000.

Michel's Early—One of the very earliest berries. Perfect of blossom, of good size, and immensely productive, and a splendid market fruit. One of the most profitable to plant. Good quality; ten to twelve days earlier than Crescent. Plants very hardy and free from disease. Doz. 30c., \$1.00 per 100, \$4.00 per 1,000.

Haverland (P)—From Southern Ohio. A very satisfactory variety in nearly all localities, and is among the most popular. The plant is a healthy, strong grower, and enormously productive. It will yield at rate of more than 100 bushels per acre at a single picking. Fruit very large, long, conical, bright red, of medium firmness and good quality. Our plants are very fine. Doz. 25c., 60c. per 100, \$4.00 per 1,000.

Warfield (P.)—There is probably no better variety to raise for shipping to a distant market. It is a good grower, makes many plants of small or medium size, and is among the most productive. Fruit roundish, conical, of good size, firm, dark red, and fair quality. As it makes many runners, it should have plenty of room in order to be large and fine. It is early, and holds out in size well to the end of the season; much better than Crescent. Fine plants. Doz. 25c., 60c. per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.

Gandy—The best late strawberry for general use, and the most popular late variety with fruit growers all over the country. In size, firmness, vigor of plant and growth it is eminently satisfactory. The berries are large, very uniform, of bright crimson color, handsome and showy, firm and of good quality. One of the best flavored berries grown. Perfect flowers. Holds out large to the last picking. Does well on heavy soil. Plant a large bed of the Gandy for late berries. Doz. 25c., 60c. per 100, \$4.00 per 1,000.

Crescent (P.)—Well known and easily grown. Immensely prolific, and makes more plants than any other variety. Will succeed anywhere, and stand more neglect than other kinds. Very popular and largely planted. Doz. 25c., 50c. per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.

Bubach No. 5 (P)—A very large berry for near market. Brings big prices on account of size and beauty. Firm, dark rich color, good flavor. Planted largely, and wisely so. Nearly twice as productive as Sharpless. Will not stand distant shipping, and must be fertilized by other sorts. Doz. 25c., 60c. per 100, \$4.00 per \$1,000.

Sharpless—Probably the largest berry grown, and so popular and well known as to need no description. The plant is exceedingly large and vigorous, quite free from rust or blight. Fruit large to very large, irregular in shape, crimson, firm and of good quality. A profitable variety for market, on rich soil, and one that will bring the home grower fine fruit. Doz. 25c., 60c. per 100, \$4.50 per 1,000.

Wilson—Small, dark red, fine and good. Very largely planted, and one of the best for canning and market. The best shipping berry known. Extra strong plants. Doz. 25c., 60c. per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.

Crawford—A rich red berry, often two inches in diameter; glossy and beautiful. Needs rich, heavy soil and good care. Doz. 40c., \$1.50 per 100.

Leader—Early, very large size, bright crimson and very productive. Doz. 40c., \$1.50 per 100.

Meek's Early—Large dark red, very early and vigorous. One of the sweetest and richest grown. A beautiful berry. Doz. 40c., \$1.50 per 100.

Muskingum—Fruit very large, red, glossy color, red flesh and fine flavor. Nearly as productive as Crescent, and brings more money. A very promising berry. Doz. 40c., \$1.50 per 100.

Raspberries.

The average yield of a planting of Raspberries under good cultivation for Red varieties is about 2,500 quarts per acre, and for Black Caps nearly 3,000. The Red Raspberries bring a better price in market than the Black, but the last are the largest yielders. We have seen Red varieties selling in the markets here at 20 cents a quart, and they rarely go under 10 to 12 cents. Blacks averaging 7 to 12 cents.

SOIL—They do well on any well drained, good mellow soil. Good loam is best.

PLANTING—We plant 6 to 7 feet apart and about 3 feet in the row. Our method is to run a furrow with a one-horse plow, twice in the same direction, then lay the plants out carefully where wanted and cover the roots with a hoe, pressing the soil firmly about the roots with the foot. Then we straighten the plant by pressing the soil down on the other side, fill in the furrows level and the job is done. They must be set firm, *being very careful not to break or destroy the young tips or sprouts, which are to make the future fruiting canes.* Give liberal cultivation and keep clean. Potatoes or beans or anything that will not shade them can be planted between the rows the first year.

PRUNING—Do not let canes get too high. Pinch back when 2 to 3 feet. Pruning should be done in the Spring. Trim the lateral branches from 6 to 12 inches long. Leave only 3 or 4 canes to the plant, and give a good dressing of stable manure yearly if to be had. It is wise to cut out all the old canes and dead wood and burn it as soon as the crop is gathered, leaving only the strongest young canes for next year's fruiting.



Varieties.

Progress (Black)—This is a variety we think is unequalled for early crops and for evaporating. Not as large as Kansas, but it is remarkably sweet and rich and very early. It fruited freely for us on spring set plants. It is large, fine black color, solid and thick and very hardy. It is so vigorous that the plants in one year completely covered the ground in our propagating rows. We believe it is one of the best early varieties, and most profitable our customers can plant. The Illustration gives a good idea of its fruitfulness. We have a grand lot of strong, well rooted plants to offer. A gentleman in Pennsylvania who has bought from us for many years, thus writes about Progress:

"DEAR SIR: I have fruited the Progress for two years and have had good success with them, they are decidedly the best early Raspberry that I have fruited on my grounds, much superior to the Doolittle; they bear immense crops, ripen early and hold out well in picking, they are firm and of good quality, keep well in the basket and are excellent for evaporating; it is a strong grower and hardy, never has been winter killed with us, and has been free from diseases of all kinds.

Very truly yours, W. A. MUNNELL.
Leesburg, Pa.

Price, 35c. per doz., \$1.25 per 100, \$8 per 1000.



Kansas (BLACK CAP)—This variety nearly equals the Shaffer in growth of cane and productiveness. It is jet black, firm and delicious. Not quite as early as Progress but the fruit is much larger—as large or larger than Gregg—and the hardiest Black Cap known. It is unquestionably the best general crop and all-round berry now offered. It has been tested and found perfectly hardy in Canada, and of the best quality; ripens with or a little after Souhegan, and yields very much more; fruit ripens even. It produces more canes than Gregg, makes a vigorous growth, and holds its foliage till frost. The canes are absolutely hardy, branch freely and produce fruit from every bud; will stand hot and dry weather equal to any. If you want the best berry, one that is prolific, hardy, immense size, handsome appearance and superb quality, plant Kansas.

From The Rural New Yorker:

Mr. Esau Russell, of Ida Grove, Iowa, kindly writes us that the Kansas (black cap) is the best raspberry he has ever tried. Without protection, it endured 25 degrees below zero, unharmed.

We wish that we had ten thousand plants for our own growing. Those who buy can certainly raise and dispose of many dollars' worth of plants

in their section, for as soon as there is a supply it will be the largest planted of any black cap.

Strong transplanted 2-year fruiting plants, 75c. per doz., \$3.00 per 100

Strong tips, 1-year plants, 50c. per doz., \$2.00 per 100, \$18.00 per 1,000.

Shaffer's Colossal (Dull Red)—The finest red berry for canning. It is a strong grower and produces an immense crop of fruit. Much sought for by canning factories as it makes a rich red canned fruit of the best quality. It does not market well. Every home should have sufficient for their own use, and where a canning factory is near its immense crops, often 4,000 to 5,000 quarts per acre, make it a most valuable variety to plant. Ask your canning factory about it.

Strong transplanted 2 year fruiting plants, 50c. doz., \$2 per 100.

Strong tips, 1 year, for general planting, 35c. doz., \$1.25 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Cuthbert (or Queen of the Market)—At the head of the list for Reds; one of the very best market varieties. Tall, vigorous grower, very productive, hardy; remains in fruit a long time; berries large (specimens having measured $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches around), conical, very firm, excellent quality; crimson. Doz. 35c., \$1.00 per 100, \$7.00 per 1,000.

Golden Queen—Very large; color rich golden; vigorous, hardy, productive; splendid quality—"a yellow Cuthbert." A very fine sort both for market and home use. Doz. 50c., \$2.00 per 100.



Marlboro—One of the hardiest, earliest, largest and best carrying red berries; poor quality, handsome color, great bearer. In regard to its earliness the *Rural New Yorker* acknowledges ripe fruit on the 26th of June. Red. Doz. 35c., \$1.50 per 100 \$12.00 per 1,000.

Ohio—Very hardy, vigorous; enormous bearer; flavor superior; good shipper. Considered by some of our growers their best market berry. Long keeper; one of the best for evaporating. Black. Doz. 35c., \$1.00 per 100, \$7.00 per 1,000.

Royal Church—A promising new raspberry from Ohio. The introducer describes it as follows: "Berry large, dark crimson, hardy, firm, and of good quality. Flavor exceedingly delicious, aromatic and sprightly, and outsells other varieties in the market. It is excellent for canning, or jellies, jams, etc. The canes are large, making a fine bush; the thorns are few and small, and the canes are perfectly hardy wherever it has been tested." We have planted it and found it a good home berry. Its greatest drawback is, it crumbles very easily. The canes are very strong and fruits heavily. We picked fruit from our Spring-set plants all Summer, gathering several handfuls as late as October. 10c. each, 6 for 50c., \$1.00 per dozen.

Gregg—Originated on the Ohio River; very large, frequently measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches around; light bloom; comparatively free from seed; quality good; strong grower, hardy, very productive; good shipper. Black. One of the best selling varieties. Makes plants slowly, thence higher prices. Doz. 35c., \$1.25 per 100, \$9.00 per 1,000.

Souhegan—Enormously productive, large, without bloom, firm, hardy. Fully a week to ten days earlier than Doolittle. Black. Doz. 35c., \$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1,000.

We can also supply *Johnston's Sweet, Doolittle, Mammoth Cluster, Palmer, Hilborn, Rancocas* and *Turner*.

PLEASE READ—In Raspberries, as in everything else, it pays to get the best. Little, light-rooted plants are only a loss and vexation. Stock grown among weeds and grass, with little or no care, or dug out of old run-out berry patches, even though they can be bought for less, are almost worthless for a successful plantation. Our plants are all cultivated for transplanting in the open field, and kept clean to secure strong roots and an abundance of vigorous root buds that will make strong canes the first year. They are grown especially to secure vigor, hardness and heavy roots. We call special attention to *Progress, Schaffer, Kansas* and *Ohio*, which are very fine. Large quantities at special prices.

Raspberries—New Varieties.

Columbian Raspberry—Of the new varieties this is one of the most remarkable. Of the Shaffer type, but hardy even in Wisconsin. It was awarded *Two First Prizes at New York State Fair, Syracuse, September, 1894. First Prize* for the best berry for canning purposes, and *First Prize* for evaporating purposes. We give the originator's description as follows:

The Columbian is a seedling of the Cuthbert, grown near the Gregg blackcap raspberry, and believed to be a cross between the two. 1. It is a most vigorous grower, canes 10 to 16 feet in length and often over an inch in diameter, strong and woody. 2. Its foliage is very handsome and healthful, light green in color, retaining its health and hue until killed by autumn frosts. 3. Its roots are large and spreading and penetrate the soil to a great depth, thus enabling it to resist drouth successfully. 4. It is very hardy, enduring 28° below zero without harm. 5. Fruit very large, often an inch in diameter; color dark red bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem and will dry on the bush if not picked; seeds small; has a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry. 6. For canning purposes it is much superior to any other for the following reasons: It holds its form better, is of a more beautiful color, is sweeter and richer in flavor; shrinks less in processing. 7. It makes a fine evaporated berry, retaining color, form and flavor in a most remarkable degree. 8. Its fruiting season extends from July 12 to August 15. 9. It is a most excellent shipper; never crumbling or crushing either in handling or transportation. 10. It finds a ready market, over 20,000 quarts sold for family use during the past season and some orders could not be supplied. 11. It is wonderfully prolific, yielding over 8,000 quarts to the acre. 3,500 bushes produced on an average of five quarts each or 17,500 quarts.

The above is Mr. Thompson's, the originator's description. It is pretty hard to take it all in at a single reading. So let us see what the experiment stations and others have to say about it, and if they confirm his statements:

From the Rural New Yorker, Sept. 3, '92:

"The Rural representative gave it a very careful examination and has no hesitation in pronouncing it a very promising berry. ***

The berry is of the same type as the Shaffer, that is, it propagates from the tips, does not sucker, and is similar in color. In shape it is longer than the Shaffer, more solid and adheres much more firmly to the stems. In quality it



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ORIGINAL BUSH,
10 years old, 11 feet high, as thrifty and vigorous as ever.

Columbian Raspberry--(Continued.)

is an improvement on the Shaffer, being sweeter when ripe and of higher flavor. These comparisons are made with the Shaffer because we can thus best illustrate, and because of the fact, that the Shaffer is to-day, probably, the most productive raspberry under cultivation. In general appearance, both are much alike in foliage and cane. On close examination, marked differences are seen. The canes of the Columbian are more woody, its thorns are a bright, light green in color, while those of the Shaffer have more or less of a purple tinge.

Despite the utmost care the Shaffer goes to pieces in canning, the Columbian remains whole, and it also shrinks less in the canning process. This gives it special value for these purposes and we think it will supercede the Shaffer. * * *

In all, it is most promising, and The Rural predicts for it a great future if it shall succeed abroad as it does at home."

From the Rural New Yorker, March 17, '94:

"We have been 'testing' the fruit of the Columbian red raspberry, both canned and made into jam * * * We have certainly never seen raspberries that retain their form, color and shape when canned as this berry does, and we know that we have never eaten canned berries that retained the flavor and aroma of those freshly picked to such an extent. The fruit makes a firm sparkling jam."

From Bulletin No. 63, Dec. '93, New York Experimental Station:

"Columbian (From Jos. T. Thompson, N. Y., 1891). The most productive of all the raspberries fruited on the station grounds this year. Fruit large to very large, moderately juicy, moderately firm, nearly sweet, somewhat darker in color than Shaffer but sweeter and better flavored." * * *

From Geo. T. Powell, Ghent, N. Y., July 16, '94.

Mr. J. T. THOMPSON—Dear Sir:—The plants of the Columbian raspberry have made a very strong growth this season and are loaded with a great mass of fruit. The plant shows vigor, and is very hardy. The fruit is firm, large in size and beautiful in color. It is fully up to all it promised and is an acquisition to the best of new varieties.

Very truly,

GEO. T. POWELL, Director of World's Fair N. Y. State Horticultural Dept.

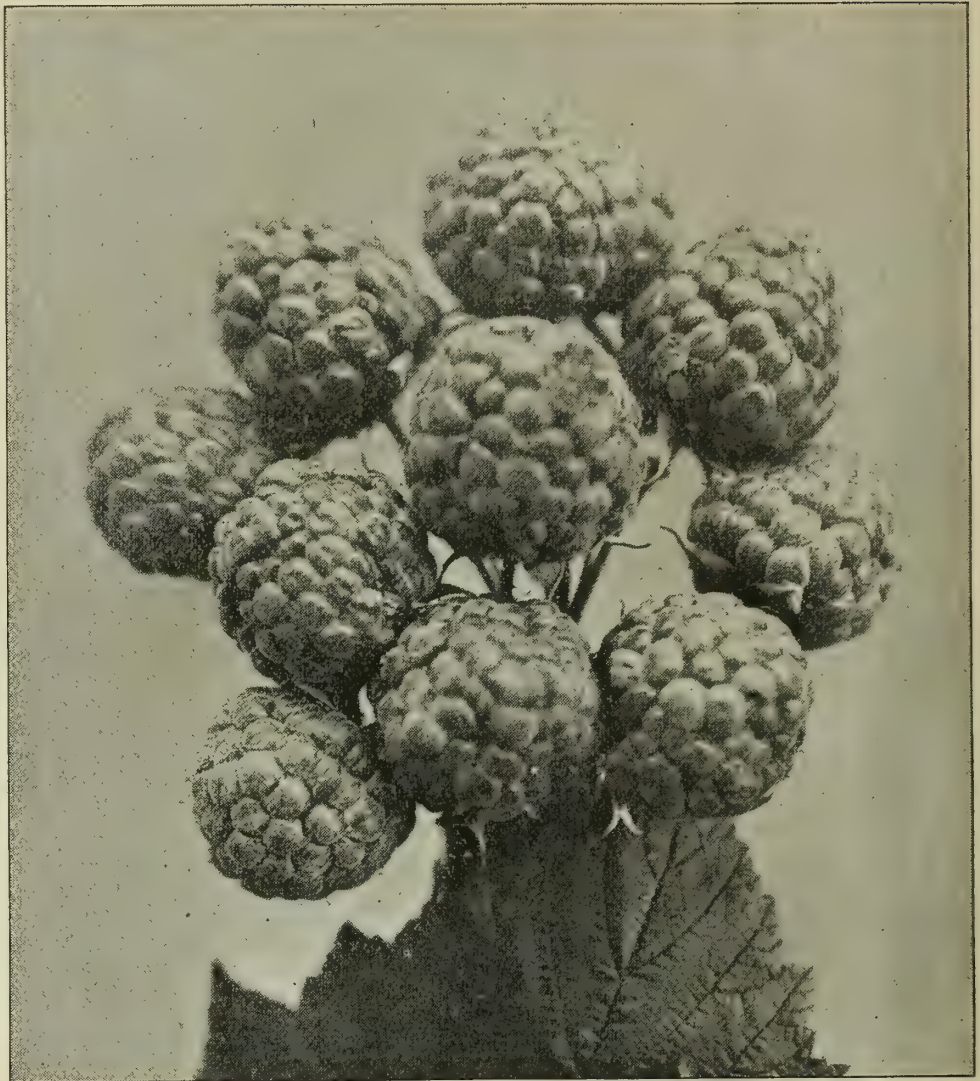
What the Canning Factories Have to Say:

Mr. J. T. THOMPSON—Dear Sir:—Several quarts of your "Columbian" red raspberry were handed me to "process" for the purpose of testing its value as a canning berry, and by the result I am convinced it is much superior to any other for the following reasons: It holds its form, is of a more beautiful color, sweeter and richer flavor, and what is to canners a very important feature, shrinks but little in canning. The "Shaffer," heretofore considered the best Raspberry grown for canning, shrinks twenty-five per cent. more in the process than the "Columbian."

WALTER E. DIBBLE, Processor for Oneida Community, Ltd.

We have not tested it, we have seen the canned fruit, and after reading above and knowing that all claims made are fully attested by indisputable authority, and that what is said of this berry to be faithful and true to the facts, we know that every one of our customers will want to try it, at least in a small way, we have therefore arranged with the originator and can offer strong plants for this spring at the following prices:

50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100.



FRUITING BRANCH OF THE COLUMBIAN.

Our Great Raspberry Collection for 1895.

12 Progress,	- - - -	\$ 35
12 Schaffer Colossal,	- - - -	50
12 Kansas,	- - - -	75
3 Columbian,	- - - -	1.50
2 Loudon,	- - - -	1.00

40 Regular Retail Price, \$4.10

We offer above 40 plants, delivered to express company for \$2.98, cash with order, an average of only a little over 7c. each.



A good market Raspberry needs to be of the brightest color, perfectly firm, and of the largest size. This we have in the **Loudon**, pronounced by Mr. E. S. Carman, of *The Rural New Yorker*, the best Red Raspberry in existence. While in the Columbian we have the great canning berry, the Loudon, without question, is the best market berry, on account of its brilliant colors and firmness. We have not fruited it, but we add herewith the description and claims, and we know our customers will be pleased to fruit both these new kinds and see for themselves which is best suited for their purposes, whether for canning or for market. Please see our Raspberry collection on another page.

From The Rural New Yorker :

It seems to be about the right time to place before our readers anything of importance we may have learned about new kinds of raspberries during the past season. Among reds, the Cuthbert, introduced about fifteen years ago, has generally held the first place as a hardy late variety. Trials of the past season led us to hope that a more valuable kind will be found in the Loudon. Plants were sent to us in early May of 1892, by F. W. Loudon, of Wisconsin, and set out here in rather poor sandy loam, May 10. Mr. Loudon wrote: "I have fruited it for six years. It is a seedling of Turner crossed with Cuthbert. The berry is large, color beautiful. It yields 200 bushels to the acre, and may be shipped to New Orleans in good shape."

Our first notes were taken July 10: "The Loudon, as judged by this—its first season of fruiting—is the best hardy late red we have tried. The plants did not suffer at all by the past winter."

ter—one of the severest known. The berry ripens about with Cuthbert. It has advantages over Cuthbert. The berries average larger, the drupes larger. They cling to the stem and do not crumble when picked. The shape is broadly conical, the color nearly that of Cuthbert, perhaps a little brighter. The berries are very firm, which may not so well be said of those of Cuthbert. It is among the heaviest yielders we have tried.

July 14—Loudon is the finest hardy red we know of. Some of the berries are nearly round, some are decidedly conical, more so than those of Cuthbert. When ready to pick, the color is a bright red, the berry firm. When dead ripe, the color is a darker red but not at all purple.

August 1—Now that Cuthberts are gone, Loudon is still bearing.

The only further comment we have to make is that the canes are vigorous and virtually thornless, the foliage luxuriant and healthy.

Again, from the Rural New Yorker, May 15, 1894 :

Not a bud of the new Loudon red raspberry has been injured by the past winter.

Loudon Prices, 50 cents each; 6 for \$2.50.

Blackberries.



Fruit rich and delicious. Best when gathered fresh from the bushes. Grows anywhere.

Soil, planting and culture same as for Raspberries, only they should be set 8 feet between the rows and 5 feet in the row. They will succeed on any soil and are good for 20 years or longer. Allow about 3 canes to a plant and pinch when about 3 feet high.

One of the most profitable small fruits, as they are not largely planted and bring good prices any time, and fancy prices when well grown. Large and luscious. Very large tracts of land are devoted to their culture in Wisconsin, and could be in any section. They yield from 90 to 125 bushels per acre, worth \$3 to \$4 per bushel.

Most varieties are hardy enough for this latitude. *Ancient Briton*, *Eldorado* and *Snyder*, are entirely hardy. *Minnewaski* and *Erie*, and others nearly so. A half acre of blackberries is one of the most profitable crops you can plant.

Eldorado—A new blackberry that we have not fruited, but so strongly recommended by the best authorities, that we believe it to be an acquisition. We have long been looking for a perfectly hardy blackberry of better quality than *Snyder*, and we hope to have secured it in *Eldorado*. Our plants made a very strong growth, threw out many laterals, so we look for some fine fruit the coming season. It is very vigorous.

DESCRIPTION: It has been cultivated 12 years, and has never winter-killed or failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. The fruit has no hard core, but when placed in the mouth melts away, being most pleasing to the taste and very sweet. The yield is enormous, the fruit being very large, jet black, in large clusters, ripening well together. Its keeping quality is unsurpassed. Summing up its qualities, it is the *most productive, hardiest* (not being injured in Minnesota), *of extra fine quality, sweetest*, without core, *best keeper*. 25c. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

From U. S. Pomologist's Report, 1892.

This berry was noted last year, and is of much promise; so much so that a special colored plate has been made. It is an oblong, irregular berry, of large size, fruiting in pendulous, slender hairy spikes, with few thorns. Color black; flesh deep crimson, with tender core; flavor sweet, rich quality and very good.

H. E. VAN DEMAN,
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

From the Ohio Experiment Station.

Eldorado is the most promising blackberry. It appears to be as hardy as *Snyder*, is larger and of better quality. *Snyder*, *Ancient Briton* and *Eldorado* are the only perfectly hardy sorts in Central Ohio.

W. J. GREEN, Horticulturist.

From the Pennsylvania Experiment Station.

Eldorado is an immense producer. The berries ripen evenly, are very sweet and of good size; the yield was greater than any other on our grounds.

Ancient Briton—This variety is very popular in Wisconsin, where hundreds of acres are grown for market, and is there considered the very best variety of Blackberry cultivated. It is extremely hardy, almost *iron-clad*; immense bearer, two prolific in fact; fruit jet black, and the berries no not turn red after picking, like *Snyder*, hence very taking in the market. It is a few days earlier than *Snyder*, and, when well grown, fruit is larger; ripens evenly; no hard core; fruit firm and splendid shipper. The canes should be cut back one-fourth in the spring, to prevent over bearing and to increase size of fruit. 50c. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.



ANCIENT BRITON.



Erie—One of the best blackberries on the market. A chance seedling which sprung up on the shore of Lake Erie in Northern Ohio; perfectly hardy, strong, healthy grower; free from diseases; productive; very early, ripening before the Wilson; extra good quality; firm; good shipper. Jet black. The supply of plants has never equaled the demand, which shows its great popularity; about as hardy as Snyder. 50c. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Old Varieties.

Kittatinny—Very large, slightly conical; moderately firm; sweet, rich, excellent; canes strong, very productive, hardy. Black. 50c. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

Lucretia Dewberry—Hardy, healthy, productive; large; quality good; early. Black. 50c. per doz.

Snyder—Extremely hardy, enormously productive; medium size; a very profitable berry. Black. 50c. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Taylor—Hardy; large, highest quality; strong, spreading growth, productive; ripens with the Kittatinny. Black. 50c. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12.50 per 1,000.

Wachusett—Medium size; oblong, oval; moderately firm; sweet, good and less acid than any other blackberry; good keeper; ships well; great bearer, very hardy; nearly free from thorns. Black. A grand home berry. 50c. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Wilson's Early—Very large; oblong, oval; firm, rich, sweet, good; ripens early, matures its fruit rapidly; retains its color well after picking. Black. 50c. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

Wilson Junior—Very large; excellent quality; hardy, productive, very early. Black. 50c. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

Minnewaski—Very fine new sort, of finest quality and immensely productive. It makes an enormous plant, and loads with fruit from the top to the ground. A native of New York. Perfectly hardy. Ripens very early. The supply of plants is limited. 60c. per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

We also can supply plants of **Agawam** and **Ohmer**.

WANTED.—We would be glad to know of any person having a fruiting patch of **Ancient Briton**, **Erie** or **Minnewaski**; if you have, please write us.

OLEAN, N. Y., April 27, 1894.

FRED E. YOUNG, ESQ :

Dear Sir:—I received the trees in good condition, and they are very fine trees. I am much pleased with them.
Yours truly, G. S. BUSSELL.

Extract from letter from George S. Champlin, of Ashway, R. I.

"The Greenville is a fine plant and a good runner; the Belle is the best flavored berry I have when fully ripe. Of Raspberries I have Shaffer, Kansas, Gregg, Cromwell and Palmer. The Kansas is the best Black Cap ever sent out by anybody. For hardiness, size and yield, the Shaffer

is also a very nice berry. I would like to get one that would bear through August and September.

Respectfully yours, GEO. S. CHAMPLIN."

FRANKLINTON, N. Y., April 23, 1894

MR. YOUNG:—Trees received April 20th all right. Think they are good, nice trees; well satisfied with them,
AARON D. RUSSELL.

WESTON, MASS., May 5th, 1894.

MR. FRED E YOUNG:

Dear Sir:—I received your goods the 27th of April, and was delighted with them. Yours respectfully,
HENRY MURRAY.

Gooseberries.

We believe there is no more profitable field for the fruit grower to-day than in Gooseberry culture. We do not refer to the small green and white varieties, but to the large bright-colored and luscious berries, plants of which are now offered. There is practically no fruit of these kinds offered on the market. If they were well and attractively put up, they certainly would command fancy prices. Gooseberries, as large as half dollars, rich and delicious, may be grown here as well as in England. Mildew has hitherto been the great drawback, but we have now several American varieties, fully as large and fine as the best English sorts, which are practically mildew proof. These are TRIUMPH, GOLDEN PROLIFIC, RED JACKET and CHAUTAUQUA. The best English varieties are KEEPSAKE, INDUSTRY, LANCASHIRE LAD, CROWN BOB and WHITE-SMITH. Mildew can be kept in control with a little care as we give potatoes, by the use of flour of sulphur, one-half oz. to a gallon of water, spraying or sprinkling every ten days during hot weather. We believe the wide awake fruit grower will reap a big reward by working into a plantation of these kinds as soon as possible.

The Gooseberry delights in a cool, moist atmosphere and rich deep soil. They do best planted in partial shade, in garden or orchard. In the Northwest and Northern States, in New England and Canada, they will probably reach the highest perfection.

They are immense yielders. In England, a market gardener gathered 6,300 pounds of Industry from one-half acre, which sold for \$60 per ton, or at the rate of \$375 per acre. Dr. Hoskins, of Vermont, in *American Gardening* for Nov. 10th states that he gathered *one-half bushel* of fruit from *one plant* of *Red Jacket*.



A Fruiting Branch of Keepsake Gooseberry, Natural Size.

Keepsake—One of the earliest and finest of the English varieties. It has fruited for several years here without any signs of mildew, and brought a fine crop of nearly transparent golden fruit to perfection. The fruit is straw-colored, excellent flavor, one of the earliest in cultivation, a large cropper, vigorous and healthy; foliage very early and dense, giving much protection to its bloom and to the fruit. Probably the best English sort yet tried. Selected 2-year plants, 30c. each; \$3 00 per doz., 25 for \$5.00, 50 for \$10.00.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., April 23, 1894.

MR. F. YOUNG:

Sir:—I received the trees all safe and in fine condition, and my friends are highly pleased with them. They have promised me another order for the Fall. I have had trees and vines from other nurserymen at Rochester. I paid more for them, but yours surpass all of them. Thank you very much.

Yours truly, E. CROZIER.

GRANVILLE FERRY, N. S., June 1st, 1894.

F. E. YOUNG, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—My order of trees received through your agent, W. C. Woodworth, were delivered in excellent condition, and without any exception, are the finest stock I ever received. The trees have all leaved out, are very healthy, and a perfect symmetry in form, and all who see them pronounce them the best ever sent here.

I am,

Very respectfully, W. E. PARR.



A Fruiting Branch of the Triumph Gooseberry, Natural Size.

Triumph—An American seedling, and probably the best yellow sort yet produced here. The originator has never been able to propagate or supply one-tenth of the demand. It is a strong grower, and the best bearer of any we have seen, many branches being loaded to the ground and full to the very tips. The illustration gives an exact idea of its fruitfulness. Color, golden-yellow. Fruit oval, crisp, tender and fine quality. Has never shown any mildew. Believed to be identical with Columbus. Strong plants, 50c. each.

American and English Varieties.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

Industry—THE WORLD'S GOOSEBERRY—This famous English variety succeeds admirably throughout the northern portion of the United States but south of New York is not always to be depended upon. It bears immense crops, branches fruiting to the tips, and is quite exempt from mildew; comes into leaf before it flowers, consequently the foliage protects the bloom from destructive spring frosts; enormous size, dark red or cherry color, with numerous hairs; delicious when ripe. It has been fruited in this country for several years and has proved unequalled for size, flavor, productiveness and vigorous growth. In cool, rich soil it will yield an abundance of fruit. One grower gathered 6,300 lbs. from half an acre. The price is now so low that every fruit grower can have a row of 100 to 200 bushes. *Order early.*

PRICES FOR INDUSTRY.

	Each.	Doz.	100
1 year, First-class,	\$ 10	\$1 00	\$8 00
1 " Extra Selected,	12	1 25	9 00
2 " First-class,	15	1 50	10 00
2 " Extra Selected,	20	1 75	12 00
3 " " "	25	2 00	

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Red Jacket—THE GREAT AMERICAN VARIETY—Dr. Hoskins, of Vermont, gathered one-half bushel from one bush. Bright red. As large as the best. Smooth, hardy and very prolific. Mildew has never yet appeared on it during eight years' testing. A home berry that will succeed in our own country as well as the best in England. If you have failed with other sorts, try Red Jacket.

1-year, strong, 25c. each; \$2.50 per doz.

2-year, strong, 40c. each; \$4.00 "

Golden Prolific—A bright golden berry, nearly transparent; larger than **Downing**, of finest flavor, and very productive. Entirely free from mildew, fruiting here in abundance. A grand berry. 2-year, strong, 25c. each; \$3.00 per doz.

Chautauqua—An American variety of great promise. Fruit yellow, smooth, veined and transparent, averaging 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. Very sweet and fine flavor. 2-year, \$1.00 each.

Columbus—An American seedling of the largest size. Yellow, 50c. each.

Crown Bob—A fine sort, of good quality and size. Red. 2-year, 15c. each ; \$1.50 per doz.

Houghton's Seedling—Medium size, roundish, oval, sweet; very productive, valuable. Pale red. 2-year, per doz. 75c., per 100 \$4.00.

6	Keepsake,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1 50
10	Industry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 50
4	Lancashire Lad,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
2	Red Jacket,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
2	Golden Prolific,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
<hr/>									
24	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5 10

We offer the above 24 Plants for \$3.96, by express; one-half the collection, 12 Plants, for \$1.98.



Currants.

North Star—A new hardy Currant, from Minnesota, standing the cold and bleak climate without injury. The strongest growing red currant on the list. Standing strong and well up from the ground, makes a very large bush. Wood thick, heavy and very hard. Our plants have grown 2 to 3 feet this season.

Who has fruited it several years, at the Western New York Horticultural Society, January 24, 1894, stated that it was wonderfully prolific, not so large as Cherry, but bright, shining berries that caught the eye of the buyer. Bunches very large, 4 inches in length; and the strongest grower of all, requiring more room than other red kinds; quality sweet and rich, and suitable for the coldest and most extreme climate.

Fine plants, 1 year, 10c. each ; \$1.00 per dozen.
2 years, 12c. each ; \$1.35 per dozen.

TIoga CENTRE, N. Y., May 4th, 1894.

MR. F. E. YOUNG :
Dear Sir:—I received trees April 30th, and I am much pleased with them, and I feel you have dealt very liberal with me in sending so many more than I expected. Accept my thanks for your honest, square dealing. Trees are now all planted. Will you please inform me what is best to do to protect the trees from borers.

Yours respectfully,

A. J. DAVIS.

Currants. (Continued.)



Lee's Prolific—Enormous size; wonderfully productive; agreeable sweet flavor; great bearer, hardy, vigorous. Black. 2-year, 60c. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

Victoria—Large; bunch very long and tapering; slightly acid, good flavor; ripens later than most varieties; berries firmly set and remain on the bush a long time in perfect clusters. Red. 2-year, 75c. per doz., \$4.50 per 100.

White Grape—Very large; mild flavored; excellent quality, good for table use; very distinct and valuable. White. 2-year, 60c. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

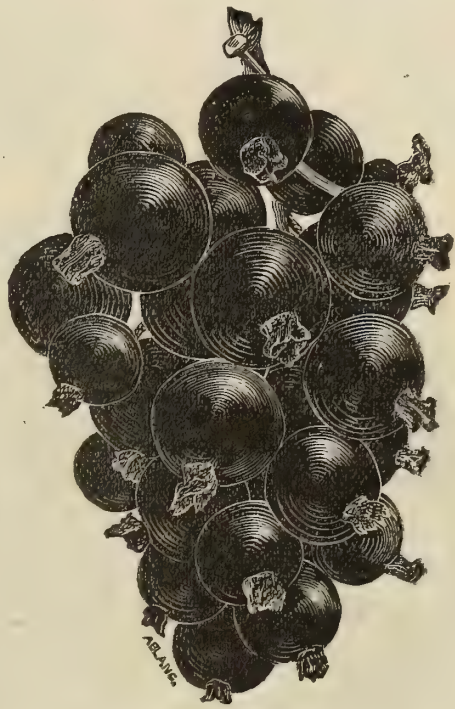
Fay's Prolific—This variety has been very highly praised, and it merits it. It is very productive, hardy and vigorous; it will average larger than Cherry, and more productive; of the finest quality, and brings best prices on the market; fruit bunches 3 to 5 inches long, easily picked.

Mr. Williams, in Garden and Forest, says:

"I never found a Currant so satisfactory for jelly and table use, and if picked at the right time, it makes more jelly and in less time than any other variety. With berries half an inch in diameter, and bunches from 4 to 5 inches long, and bushes literally loaded, it would seem that perfection in Currants has been reached."

PRICE OF FAY'S PROLIFIC.

2 year plants. \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.
Extra large, 15 cents each; \$1 50 per dozen.



BLACK CHAMPION.

Black Champion—English variety of great value; finest quality of all the black varieties; very sweet and delicious; bushes very thrifty and strong grower; berries very large, often fruits heavily at two years in the nursery row; fruits yearly. 2-year, \$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

Cherry—Very large; fine grower and bearer; splendid quality; very popular. Red. 1-year, 50c. per doz., \$3.00 per 100; 2-year, 75c. per doz., \$4.50 per 100.

La Versailles—Very large; excellent quality; resembles the Cherry Currant. Red. 2-year, 75c. per doz., \$4.50 per 100.

AKERSVILLE, PA., Oct. 15, 1894.

FRED E. YOUNG, Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—The trees I bought of you last spring have made a most remarkable growth, considering the extreme drouth we had this season. They all came out except one Peach tree.

Yours most respectfully,

H. C. AKERS.

EAST TAUNTON, MASS., December 3d, 1894.

MR. YOUNG:

Dear Sir:—I should have acknowledged the receipt of box of Currant bushes before, but I did not have a chance to see the stock until a few days ago. They certainly are very fine and all right.

Yours respectfully,

C. W. KING.

Grapes.

Grapes are the finest and healthiest of summer fruits. With very little care they produce abundantly, and can be grown any place from Mexico to Georgian Bay. Some new varieties are just suited for northern and cold climate, where others do not succeed.

While we cannot raise as large or fine grapes as the spies took from the Promised Land, who returned with a bunch so large it was carried on a pole between two men, we can have many early and late varieties suited to our climate that will be hard to surpass in quality or fruitfulness.

There is no good in having so many different kinds; **Brighton, Moore's Early, Moore's Diamond, Niagara, Worden** and **Salem** are the cream of the list, and contain all the good qualities that any grape can possess.

The vine will live and flourish for hundreds of years. What an investment then for yourself and your children's children, to plant now a dozen or more vines, from which in two years you will begin to rejoice in the fruit of your labor.

There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They do admirably trained up by the side of any building; or along the garden fences, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest of fruits. Make the soil mellow, and plant the vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about eight feet apart, by the fence or building. For vineyard, make rows eight feet apart, six to ten feet in the rows.

Planting—Make large holes, put in some mellow surface soil in bottom, mixed with a little ground bone if at hand. Prune the top back to from 2 to 4 strong eyes—a large top is no account in planting, it is roots you want. Trim roots back considerable, to start new growth, and in planting spread the roots out carefully, with plenty of soil between them, and see that the soil is well firmed with the feet. A little mulching with coarse manure is beneficial, and a stake set near to keep them from being run over, until they have started vigorous growth. For further information a good book on grape growing should be secured.



MOORE'S DIAMOND.

Moore's Diamond—This great white grape has the hardiness, foliage and growth of Concord, but is two to three weeks earlier. The bunches are large, equalling the Pocklington, often shouldered and sometimes double shouldered; berries larger than those of the Niagara, skin thin but tough; berries hanging well, even when very ripe; flesh melting and juicy, sweet to the center. It comes nearer to the quality we demand in a first-class exotic grape than any other native variety with which we are acquainted. The Diamond equals and even surpasses the Niagara and Pocklington in appearance, while in quality they fall so far below it as to be unworthy of comparison. The vine is a strong grower, with healthy foliage, and a very abundant bearer. 2 year, each, 25c., \$3.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100. Judge Samuel Miller, the veteran horticulturist of Missouri, says: "I consider it, to-day, the finest white hardy grape in this country."

Niagara—The most popular white grape ever introduced. It leads the market. First-class in every respect. No one can do better than plant this very superior grape. You have noticed those magnificent baskets of white grapes for sale: they are the Niagara. Vine remarkably hardy, and an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries as large or larger than the Concord, mostly round; light greenish-white; semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin, but tough, and does not crack; quality good, very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center. 15c. each, \$1.00 per doz.

MILLBROOK, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1894.

Dear Sir:—I want to represent you on the Free Tree offer, or in any other way. I want trees, and I think I can sell some to others. Please write particulars. Also about your Seed Potatoes for spring delivery, as I failed to send for any this fall. I have had some of your trees, and can say they are as fine as any I have ever set.

Yours, &c., CHAS W. BOICE.

ELK LAKE, Oct. 13, 1894.

MR. YOUNG:

Dear Sir:—The trees came all right and I am well pleased with them and with your way of dealing with me about them. I will try and send you an order in the spring for more stock, and will recommend you to my neighbors here.

Truly yours,

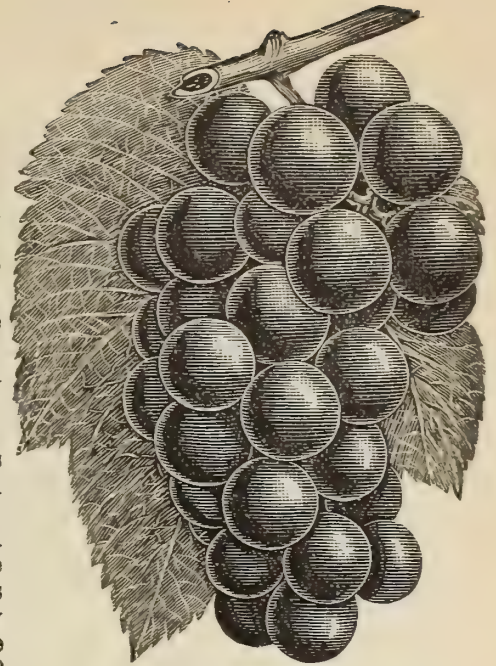
W. J. BRODHEAD.

Grapes. (continued.)

Brighton—As a family grape it has no superior. Quality very best. Its remarkable vigor and hardiness of vine, large, compact bunches, rich wine shade of the ripened berry, delicate skin, tender, almost seedless pulp, sugary juice and rich flavor, are combined qualities that are not united to such a degree in any other sort with which we are acquainted. It ripens a week to ten days before the Delaware, and bears most abundantly. 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.

Green Mountain—A new very early white grape of the finest quality; bears very young, and is very productive; vine as strong as Concord. Especially adapted for northern sections where others will not ripen. 2-year, each, 50c., \$6.00 per doz.

Moore's Early—The fruit is very large and showy, and is remarkable for size, beauty, productiveness, earliness and hardiness. It matures about ten days before Hartford Prolific, and twenty days earlier than the Concord. It has received several first premiums from New England fairs and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and invariably gains high commendations whenever exhibited. Fruit black, very large and handsome, with a heavy bloom; quality about the same as Concord; vine exceedingly hardy. It has stood 20 degrees below zero, and has been exempt from mildew and disease. Especially adapted as a market and family grape for New England and the Northern portion of the United States and Canada. 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.



MOORE'S EARLY.

General List—Prices.

Strong Vines; 2-Year; Well Rooted.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
Agawam, No. 15.....	\$ 15	\$1 00	\$5 00
Lindley, No. 9.....	15	1 00	5 00
Salem, No. 22.....	15	1 50	6 00
Wilder, No. 4 ..	15	1 50	6 00
Brighton	15	1 50	7 00
Champion, earliest.....	15	1 00	4 00
Concord, reliable.....	10	1 00	4 00
Catawba.....	15	1 00	4 00
Colerain, new.....	75	7 50	
Delaware.....	20	1 50	7 00
Eaton, the largest.....	25	3 00	18 00
Empire State.....	20	1 50	8 00
Green Mountain.....	50	6 00	40 00
Hartford.....	15	1 00	5 00

	Each.	Doz.	100.
Jefferson.....	25	2 50	15 00
Lady.....	20	2 00	10 00
Martha.....	15	1 50	8 00
Moore's Early	15	1 50	8 00
“ Diamond	25	2 50	10 00
Moyer.....	30	3 00	20 00
Niagara	15	1 00	5 00
Pocklington	15	1 00	5 00
Ulster Prolific.....	25	2 50	15 00
Vergennes.....	20	2 00	8 00
Worden.....	15	1 50	5 00

Special Prices for Large Orders; Send List for Estimate.

Description of Old and Well-known Varieties.

Champion—Large; hardy; productive; very early, ripening two weeks before Delaware; quality fair. Black.

Concord—Bunches large; berries large, round, moderately juicy and sweet; universally healthy, vigorous and productive; ripens ten days earlier than Isabella; popular for general planting. Black.

Delaware—Bunches small; compact, often shouldered; berries small, round; skin thin; flesh juicy, sweet, with vinous flavor; superior as a table grape; very productive, hardy; ripens early in September. Red.

Eaton—Bunch very large, compact, shouldered; berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, heavy bloom, adheres firmly to the stem; skin thin; pulp tender, very juicy; clusters weigh from ten to twenty-five ounces; very hardy, healthy, productive. Black.

Pocklington—Originated at Sandy Hill, N. Y.; very vigorous, hardy, productive; bunch and berry good size; flesh moderately tender, sweet, with a peculiar aromatic flavor; ripens with Concord. Light yellow.

Ulster Prolific—Bunch and berry medium size, compact, very productive; healthy, hardy; quality good. Red.

Salem—Bunches large, compact; berries large, round; skin thin; nearly free from hard pulp; sweet, sprightly, fine, agreeable flavor; hardy, early; good keeper. Dark red.

Vergennes—A fine variety of delicious flavor; found by chance in Vergennes, Vt.; very hardy, strong grower; clusters large; berry large, meaty, tender; ripens with Hartford; excellent keeper. Red.

Wilder—Bunches large, shouldered, compact; flesh tender, sweet, sprightly; quality best; vine vigorous, hardy, productive; ripens with Concord; good keeper. Black.

Worden—Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large; ripens a few days earlier than Concord; flavor excellent. Black.

We can also supply vines of the following varieties: Agawam, Amber Queen, Duchess, Lindley, Merrimac, Poughkeepsie Red, Catawba, Ives Seedling, Woodruff Red.

FRUIT TREES.

OUR TRADE in Fruit Trees of all kinds is very large. We have always made it a point to send out only the **largest and finest** trees. We give this our personal attention, and if every tree is not first class in roots, body and top, it goes on the brush heap. As a consequence our customers are loud in praise of our trees, and will buy none others, because **they grow and succeed**. We know we can satisfy every planter in size, quality and price, if we have the chance, and solicit your correspondence before buying.

Soil—Must be deeply plowed, in perfect condition and well drained. You cannot succeed if you plant fruit trees in sod.

Pruning—Is not important. In digging, more or less roots are lost of necessity. The top then must be cut back to even up for loss of roots. Leave only 4 or 5 branches and cut these back to 4 or 5 buds. **Peaches** are best trimmed to a whip, or nearly so. Remove all broken roots and branches and with sharp knife cut the ends of roots back to clean, healthy wood. This helps to start root growth. *Fibers* occupy the relation to the roots that *leaves* do to the *branches*, they die and are succeeded by another lot yearly. They die and are of no more value to the roots than dead leaves would be to the branches. Hence, you want plenty of *large*, hard, clean roots, and the less fibers the better.

Planting—Every man thinks he knows how to plant a tree—*most men do*. The points are to make holes plenty large not to crowd the roots. Use surface soil for filling in and plant as solid as a post. See that roots are well spread out, and soil firmed around them—don't hurry the job, *do it well*, and success is certain. After planting, each tree should be well mulched for 2 or 3 feet out with coarse manure. This prevents drying and is better than watering. If you have a number of trees to plant, on arrival, dig a trench one foot deep and heel in the trees, with mellow soil well pressed down with the feet, then you can plant with leisure and the trees won't be exposed to sun and air. Never put any manure in the holes with the roots, it causes decay.

Cultivation—We don't believe in allowing orchards in sod. You can't expect to get a paying crop without cultivation. Cultivate the orchard and keep it cultivated up to August 1st. The finest and most productive orchards we have ever seen are cultivated every ten days or two weeks during spring and *such fruit as they bear*. The best fertilizers are sheep, wood ashes or potash.

How to Plant a Place—By Elias Long. Each customer will receive a copy of this splendid little pamphlet, giving full directions for care and transplanting.

Distances for Planting.

Apples—Standard..30 to 40 feet apart each way.

Pears—Standard ..20 to 25 “ “

“ Dwarf 10 “ “

Cherries—Stand'd..18 to 20 “ “

Plums—Standard..16 to 18 “ “

Peaches16 to 18 “ “

Apricots.....16 to 18 “ “

Quinces.....10 to 12 “ “

Currants..... 3 to 4 “ “

Gooseberries 3 to 4 “ “

Raspberries..... 3 to 4 “ “

Blackberries..... 6 to 7 “ “

Strawberries ... 1½ to 3 “ “

Strawberries for cultivation for market, with horse-hoe or cultivator, 3 to 4 ft. apart each way.

Number of Plants on one Acre, at Various Distances.

At 4 feet apart each way.....	2,729
“ 5 “ “	1,742
“ 6 “ “	1,200
“ 8 “ “	680
“ 10 “ “	430
“ 12 “ “	325
“ 15 “ “	200
“ 18 “ “	135
“ 20 “ “	110
“ 25 “ “	70
“ 30 “ “	50

To estimate the number of plants required for an acre, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,500) by this number, the result will be the number of plants required.

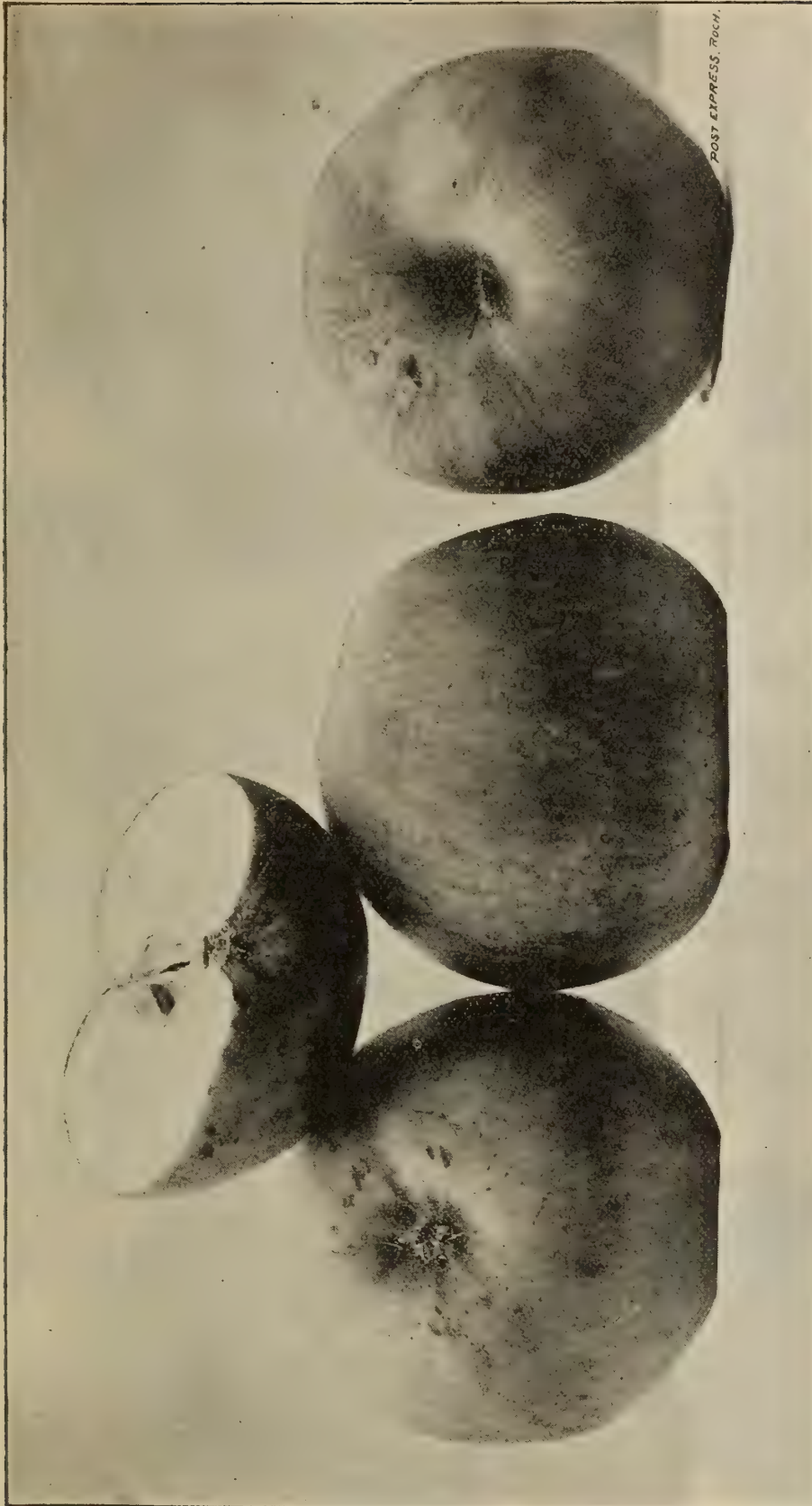
There is only one BEST in everything. Western New York grown Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches and Cherry Trees are far and away the best. This is acknowledged by nurserymen the country over. They have more vitality, are hardier, live longer, bear better, and are finer every way. Buy from headquarters. GET THE BEST.

Apples.

THE king of fruits. A judicious selection of varieties may be grown from the South to Manitoba and from Ocean to Ocean. The demand for strictly first-class apples is unlimited. Growing culls and wind-falls is not profitable. To obtain the best results *spraying* may be necessary, and costs no more time or trouble than destroying potato bugs. Full information on spraying can be obtained from any reliable Spray Pump manufacturer.

It has been demonstrated that some varieties are self-sterile ; therefore, do not plant an orchard of all one variety, plant four or five sorts in alternate rows, and *keep Bees* and get your neighbor to do the same. *Bees* fertilize the fruit blossoms.

New Varieties.

**Walter Pease Apple.**

"Unequaled by any Apple of its Season."

COLOR, BRIGHT RED.

LARGEST SIZE.

DELICIOUS FLAVOR

In offering this new seedling apple we do so believing it to be the best fall apple ever introduced. Its origin is Massachusetts, the home of the Baldwin, which it much resembles in color and productiveness. The tree, here at Rochester, is a remarkable fine grower, and we believe it will succeed in all sections where the Baldwin does. Size very large. The fruit is very showy and attractive and as a table apple, we think, has no superior. Fruit nearly round; color a beautiful deep red on sunny side, with splashes and stripes of red on yellow ground on other side; where fully exposed to sun, nearly all red. Ripens in September, October and November, has been kept until past mid-winter. The illustration is from a photo taken the latter part of November, at which time the fruit was in perfect condition. Core very small; flesh white, very fine grained; quality best, mild, juicy, slightly sub-acid, with a rich, sweet, aromatic flavor. Tree very productive, fruiting and loading very much like the Baldwin.

In comparison with Gravenstein, it is larger, more productive, better keeper, better color, better flavor, and a better market and dessert fruit. Gravenstein would perhaps be better for sauce or pies, having more acid, but cannot equal it as a dessert or market fruit. It fills a season where there are none or few delicious eating apples, and being very showy will certainly rate very high.

We expected to have had several barrels of fruit to distribute the past fall, but high winds and early frosts disappointed us.

Mr. ADAMS of Mass., one of the oldest Nurserymen and Horticulturists in the United States, who took much pains to visit the original trees

and investigate the value and quality of **Walter Pease**, writes us as follows :

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 12, 1894.

Dear Sir :—The Walter Pease Apple was mentioned in a meeting of the Hampden Harvest Club, in this city, by the late Richard VanDusen, one of the Shaker Elders of

Walter Pease Apple. (Continued.)

Enfield, who said "*It is the best Apple in the World.*" We drove down there several times in September to see the orchard. It was a fine show, so large, and so brilliant. Samples of the fruit were sent to New York and an order came through B. Frank Steele & Co., to buy all they had. The Porters, our best fall apple, had no market. *It has won First Premium at our County Fair, whenever shown.* Mr. Ludington says it is the best eating apple he ever tasted. I overtook Elder Wilcox on the side-walk to ask him for some apples to send you, and said to him, "You think it a good apple?" He answered, "Yea! we think it the best Fall Apple there is." He is an old man, and is the leader and most trusted of the Shaker family. * * * * We rate it as the best Fall Apple."

Again under date of Feb. 22, 1894:

"As a Fall Apple it is far superior to any other, because it has such a combination of good qualities. It will not supersede all other sorts, because tastes differ. Some may prefer Gravenstein, because it is more acid. We cannot now recall a single person who has not relished

the flavor, and the fact that New York city merchants have once ordered their agent here to drive out to the orchard and buy the entire lot, when apples were in surplus, shows that the apple bears the test which all growers desire."

PRICE:

Fine 2-year whole root trees, 5-7 feet, \$1 each. Scions, for grafting, by mail, prepaid, 50 cents.

From a well known Horticulturist.

Illustration Not Good Enough.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 1, 1894.

FRED E. YOUNG:

Dear Sir:—Photo of Apples and reading matter to hand. While the Photo is pretty good, it is not quite *good enough*, and scarcely does justice to it. You have an admirable happy description of it, and I think the fruit will yet substantiate all you there claim for it. Please accept thanks for the photo.

Yours resp'y,

JOHN CHARLTON.

HARDY IRON-CLAD APPLES.

The following varieties are highly recommended for cold sections, especially the **Northwest, Northern Canada, Western States, and New England**, where such varieties as **Baldwin, Etc.**, winter-kill. These are the varieties of the Russian and Iron Clad apples, and will be found entirely hardy and very fine in flavor. These are **Whole Root Trees** and of the largest size. These are same kind and better than agents often sell at 50c. to \$1.00 each.

PRICES.

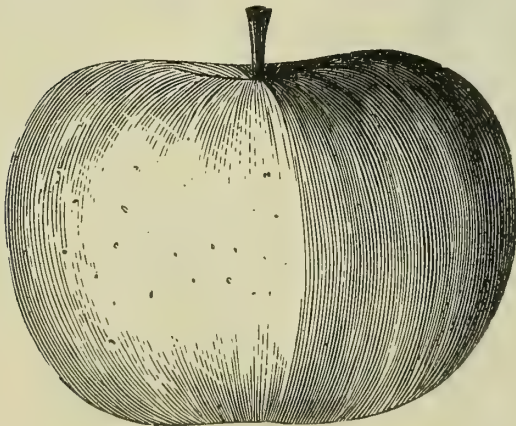
Selected Trees—all Crooked, Stunted, or Trees with Poor Roots and Tops Taken Out—Two and Three Year Trees.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
Heavy 1st class, 5-7 feet, very fine trees,	\$ 25	\$2.50	\$15.00
Medium 1st class, 5-7 feet, very fine trees,	20	2.00	12.00

Varieties.

Baxter (new)—Originated in Canada, on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Above medium size; dark red, spotted; mild sub-acid, quality good. November to March.

Belle de Boskoop (new)—Russian origin; vigorous; medium to large; yellow shaded with light and dark red over nearly the whole surface; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, rich, brisk sub-acid; very good quality. February to April.



JACOB'S SWEET.

Jacob's Sweet—A magnificent sweet apple; esteemed as the best winter sweet apple in the vicinity of Boston; large, handsome, showy; yellow, with a beautiful blush on the sunny side; very valuable; excellent quality and a fine bearer and keeper.

Gideon—Hardy as a native oak; golden yellow; juicy, fine, excellent; one of the best for the North. October to December.

Hurlbut (new)—Medium; yellow, shaded with red stripes; flesh white, crisp, tender and juicy, mild sub-acid.

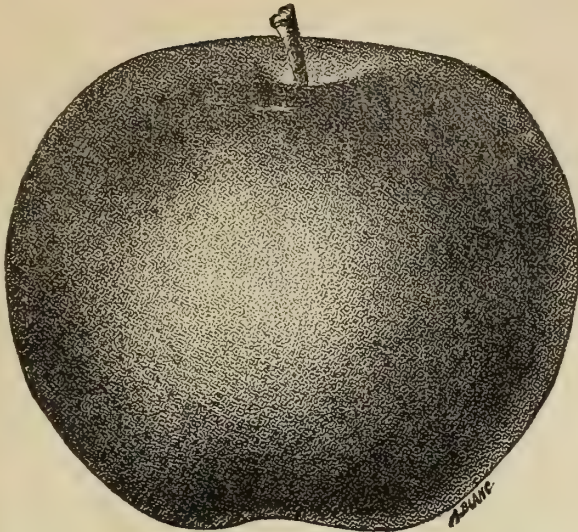
Longfield—One of the Russian varieties imported by the government (through the Department of Agriculture); an early and abundant bearer; medium to large; yellowish green, covered with red stripes; sub-acid. The best apple for far North. December to March.

Magog Red Streak—Extremely hardy and of great productiveness; medium; light yellow, shaded and faintly striped and splashed with red; sub-acid. December to March.

McIntosh Red (Winter Fameuse or Snow)—An exceedingly valuable, hardy, Canadian sort; medium size; nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and very refreshing, with a peculiar quince-like flavor; good annual bearer of very handsome fruit; resembles Fameuse, but larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality. November to February.

Salome—Very hardy, healthy, vigorous; medium; skin yellow, striped and splashed with red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid; originated in Illinois. January to May.

Hardy Iron-Clad Apples. (Continued.)



MCINTOSH RED.

Red Beitigheimer—German origin; large to very large; yellow, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid. September.

Scott's Winter—From Vermont; hardy in the severest climate; thrifty grower; medium; surface deep red; flesh slightly reddened near the skin; acid and good quality; long keeper. December to June.

Sutton Beauty—Large; yellow striped with crimson; tender, sub-acid; free grower and productive. A very fine apple. November to February.

Wolfe River—From Wisconsin; strong grower; perfectly hardy; large; yellow shaded with crimson; tender, juicy, acid flavor. Much like Alexander. October to November.

Yellow Transparent—Russian variety. Very hardy; strong grower; very productive; early bearer; pale yellow; fine quality; skin clear white at first, turning to pale yellow when fully ripe. Parties who have fruited it extensively, both North and South, say that it ripens earlier than any other variety, being ten days or two weeks ahead of Early Harvest. The best early apple. August.

OUR GREAT APPLE OFFER.

This is a golden opportunity to secure a fine orchard at a small outlay. No such trees have heretofore been offered for the money. Cheap trees are usually crooked, or what is left over. These are clean, straight, thrifty stock, dug right from nursery rows, and as carefully selected as any.

SPECIAL OFFER.

First-class 2-year apple trees \$1.50 per doz.; \$9.00 per 100. Should be ordered by April 1st. These trees are not quite as heavy as the heavy 1st class XX grade, but they are very fine and much better than many of the cheap trees that have been sold. They are all two year old whole roots, clean, strong and thrifty, and as nice trees as any one could wish. Far better trees than agents often sell for twice the amount. We can supply the following kinds only in this offer. Order early.

**Baldwin,
Duchess,
Ben Davis,
Maiden Blush,**

**Golden Russett,
Red Astrachan,
Northern Spy,
Fameuse,**

**Tallman Sweet,
King,
R. I. Greening,
Wagener.**

Those who secure trees from this lot will be highly pleased with them. The price is so low we won't care to fill orders for less than one dozen trees to one person. Other varieties may be ordered with these at Catalogue prices.

GENERAL LIST OF APPLES.

"All the well known and best market and dessert varieties."

PRICES—2 and 3 year Trees.

Selected Trees, all crooked, stunted, or trees with poor roots and tops taken out.

	Each.	Dozen.	100.
Heavy, 1st class, 5-7 feet, very fine trees,	\$ 18	\$1 85	\$11 50
Light, 1st class, 5-7 " "	15	1 50	9 50

Apples. (Continued.)

VARIETIES.

- Alexander**—Large; deep red or crimson; very hardy and productive. October to December.
- Autumn Strawberry**—Medium; striped and splashed with red; tender, juicy; bears young and annually. October to December.
- Baldwin (Steele's Red)**—Large; bright red; very vigorous, productive and popular. November to March.
- Bellflower, Yellow**—Large; yellow; flesh tender, juicy, crisp. An excellent market fruit; succeeding well on light sandy soils. December to February.
- Ben Davis (New York Pippin)**—Large; roundish; yellow, splashed with red. Popular in the west; very early bearer. December to March.
- Duchess of Oldenburg**—Large, streaked with red and yellow; a vigorous grower; bearing abundantly, and when very young; succeeds everywhere; hardy as any known variety; valuable for market. Finest pie apple on the list. September. Price, heavy 1st class, 15c. each; \$11.50 per 100.
- Early Harvest (An American apple)**—Medium; pale yellow; fine flavor; very productive. July.
- Early Strawberry**—Medium; covered with deep red; tender, with a mild, fine flavor. July to September.
- Fameuse (Snow)**—Medium; deep crimson; flesh very white, tender, crisp and juicy, with a slight perfume; hardy; valuable; a handsome dessert fruit, one of the very best. October and November.
- Golden Russet (American)**—Medium, clear, golden russet; very tender, juicy and rich; valuable market variety. October to January.
- Golden Sweet**—Large; yellow; fine sweet apple. August and September.
- Gravenstein**—Very large, round; yellow; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with a slightly aromatic flavor; first quality; very vigorous. September and October.
- King (King of Tompkins Co.)**—Large; red; flesh yellow and rather coarse; juicy, tender, handsome; a valuable market sort. December to March.
- Maiden's Blush**—Medium; pale yellow, covered on the side exposed to the sun; very handsome fruit; profitable as a market sort. August to October.
- Mann**—Medium to large; deep yellow when ripe, with brownish red where exposed; tender, juicy, sub-acid; hardy, keeps well. January to April.
- Northern Spy**—Large; striped and covered with crimson; flesh juicy, rich, best quality; sub-acid. December to June.
- Peck's Pleasant**—Large; pale yellow; slightly flattened; flesh yellowish; fine grained; juicy; sprightly sub-acid flavor. One of the finest eating apples. Plant it. November to March.
- Pewaukee**—Medium; bright yellow, splashed and striped with dull red; juicy, sub-acid, rich; very hardy, adapted to the extreme North. January to May.
- Rambo**—Medium; round and flat; streaked and splashed with pale yellow and red; very tender, rich, sub-acid. October to December.
- Red Astrachan**—Large; covered with crimson; an apple of extraordinary beauty and first-rate quality; juicy and rich acid flavor; ripening very early; suitable for the table and kitchen; hardy; vigorous grower and regular abundant bearer. July and August.
- Rhode Island Greening**—Large; dark green, becoming greenish yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, crisp, very juicy; very best quality and highly esteemed wherever grown; succeeding well on a great variety of soils. November to February.
- Rome Beauty**—Large; yellow, shaded and striped with bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid. October to December.
- Roxbury Russet (Boston Russet)**—Medium to large; dull green covered with a brownish yellow; flesh white, rich sub-acid flavor; very popular in New England and New York. January to June.
- Seek-No-Further**—Medium to large; striped; flesh fine grained, tender; very good. October to February.
- Spitzenburg (Æsopus)**—Medium; deep red, with russet dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, with delicious flavor; the quality of the fruit makes it a general favorite. December to February.
- St. Lawrence**—Large; round; yellowish, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh white, juicy, tender; good quality; vigorous, productive; valuable in Canada and the Northern States. September and October.
- Sweet Bough**—Large; pale green; flesh sweet, with a rich flavor; desirable as an eating apple. July to August.
- Tallman Sweet**—Medium; pale whitish yellow, generally a line running from stem to calyx; flesh white, fine grained. Best winter sweet apple grown for baking, stewing, pickling; none equal it. Valuable for market. November to April.
- Tetofsky**—Medium; very juicy and acid; fully as hardy as the Duchess of Oldenburg. Valuable far North. August.
- Twenty Ounce**—Very large and showy; yellow splashed and marbled with stripes of red; flesh sub-acid. October to June.
- Wagener**—Medium; yellow, mostly shaded with crimson; very tender, juicy, with brisk vinous flavor; early bearer. Fine table fruit. November to February.
- Walbridge**—Medium; handsome, striped with red; vigorous grower, productive; hardy and desirable for planting in northern sections, having stood uninjured in Minnesota, where all but the most hardy varieties have failed. December to February.
- Wealthy**—Large; yellow, shaded deep crimson; flesh white stained with red; tender, juicy, sub-acid; extremely hardy. One of the best of the iron-clad varieties. December to February.

Apples. (Continued.)

We can also supply trees of the following varieties:

Prices—Each 20c., dozen \$2.00, 100 \$12.00.

Except where noted.

Bailey Sweet.	Hubbardston Nonsuch.
Bottle Greening.	Jersey Sweet.
Colvert.	Keswick Codlin.

Cooper's Market.
Cranberry Pippin.
Fallawater.
Fall Jenetting.
Fall Pippin.
Grimes Golden.
Haas.

Newton Pippin, 50c. each.
Smith's Cider.
Sops of Wine.
Smokehouse.
Stark.
Wine Sap.
York Imperial.

CRAB APPLES.

Prices—Largest Size, each, 20 cents; dozen, \$2.00.

Excelsior—Raised from the seed of the Wealthy; one of the handsomest, hardiest and best flavored of our iron-clad varieties. Ripens in early fall, a little later than the Duchess of Oldenburg; about the size of Fameuse, and very handsomely colored. September and October.

Hyslop—Large; dark, rich red; flesh inclining to yellow; sub-acid; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. November.

General Grant—Large; round; yellow, covered with stripes of red; flesh white, fine grained; mild sub-acid; good grower; hardy; productive. October and November.

Red Siberian—Medium; growing in clusters; yellow, with red cheek; good grower; bears abundantly. September and October.

Martha—Very large; bright yellow, shaded with bright red; fine flavor, acid, juicy; great bearer; very handsome. Valuable for cooking and eating. October and November.

Transcendent—Medium to large; golden yellow, with a rich crimson cheek, flesh yellow, crisp and when fully ripe, pleasant and agreeable; perfectly hardy; young and abundant bearer. September and October.

Whitney's Seedling—Large; skin smooth, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy; great bearer; very hardy and a vigorous, handsome grower. August.

DWARF PEARS.

Taken one year with another, Dwarf Pears have proved to be fully as profitable as Standards, and have many advantages over the large trees. They do not take up so much room, 12 feet each way. The fruit can be picked from the ground. *They begin to bear the second year after planting.* They produce the finest specimens of fruit, and will yield more barrels of fruit to the acre than Standard trees. They are long lived, if planted properly. They do best in heavy soil. W. H. Green, in the Rural New Yorker, Dec. 29, 1894, says his Dwarf Duchess Pears paid him more than twelve times as much as his apples, and that there was more money in pears at \$1.00 per barrel, than apples at \$2.00. He has now 3000 Dwarf Pear trees. For home gardens, dwarf pears are the thing.

CULTIVATION—Plant deep, with juncture of bud and stock, fully three inches below the surface. Every year the new growth must be kept cut back one-half to one-third, and keep the top of tree open, and the tree dwarf. Pinching top buds in summer will tend to produce fruit buds. Let them branch close to the ground, keep clean, until well established.

The varieties that succeed best as Dwarfs are:

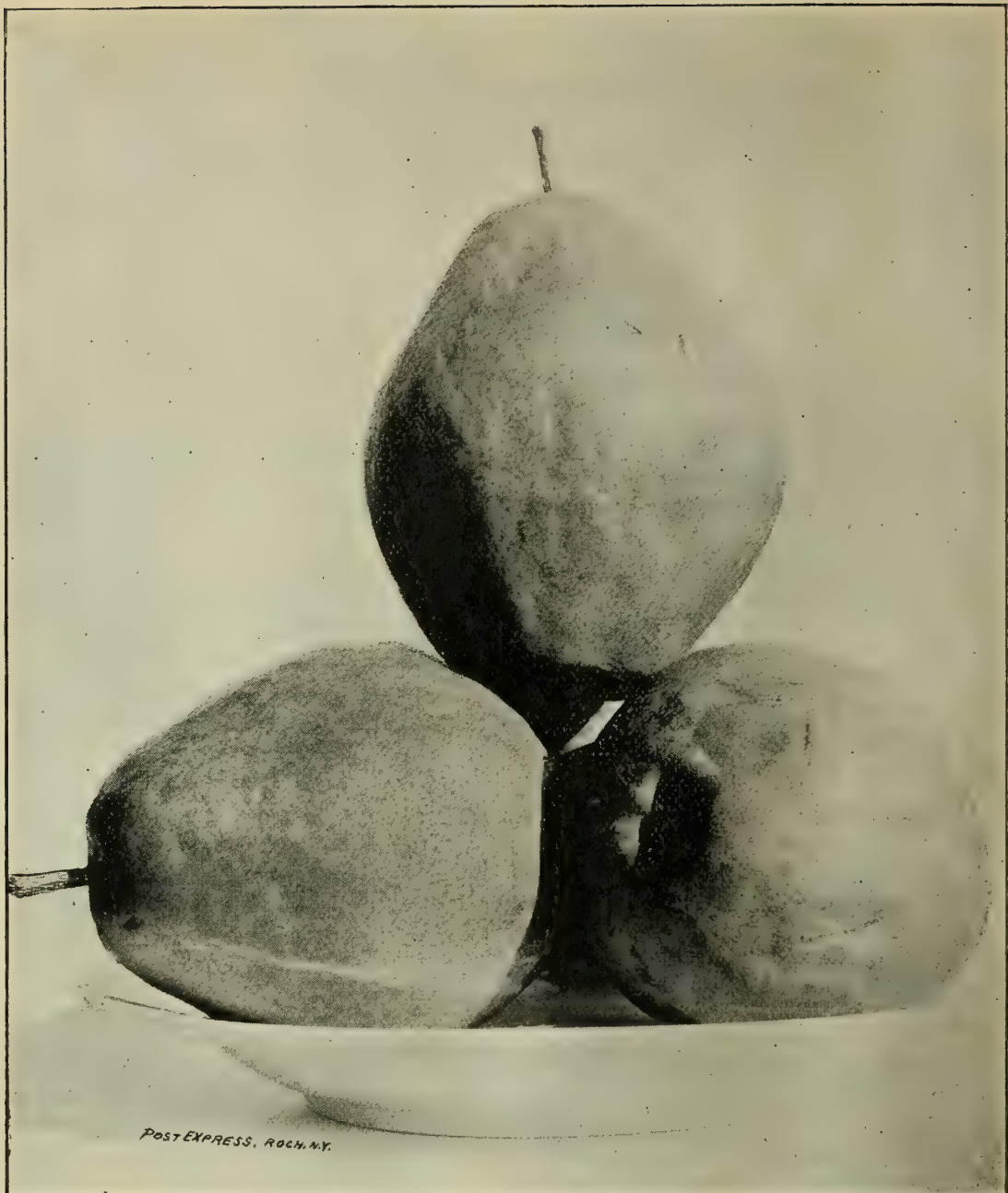
Bartlett,	ANJOU,	CLAIRGEAU,
DUCHESS,	Howell,	Belle Lucrative,
Clapp's Favorite,	Keiffer,	Vermont Beauty,
Seckel,	Idaho,	Lawrence.

FOR MARKET PURPOSES—DUCHESS, CLAPP'S, ANJOU, CLAIRGEAU and VERMONT BEAUTY are best.

PRICES.

Dwarf Pears—Strong 2 and 3-year trees.

	Each.	Doz.	100
Heavy, 1st class, 4-5 feet, extra fine	\$ 20	\$1.75	\$12.00
Light, 2d class, 3-4 feet, very fine	15	1.40	10.00



KEIFFER PEAR IN ITS PERFECTION.

PEARS.

THE most delicious of fruits. Succeeds best on heavy and well-drained soil. Several sorts should be planted side by side to fertilize the blossoms. Bartlett and Anjou are sterile by themselves, yet they fertilize each other. Buffum and Kieffer are self-fertilizers. Pear blight and scab can be entirely prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, making pear orchards the most profitable of fruits.

Our Great Pear Offer for 1895.

SPECIAL OFFER.

First-class 2-year Standard Pears, only \$2.25 per doz., \$17.50 per 100, of the following varieties only. Not less than 50 at 100 rates.

**Bartlett,
Duchess,
Lawrence.**

**Anjou,
Flemish Beauty,
Seckel,**

**Clapp's Favorite,
Keiffer,
Sheldon.**

These are as fine trees as any one could desire to plant; splendid, clean, straight, thrifty trees, that will give the greatest satisfaction. Many of them are just as large and fine as the heavy first-class. Some of them are a little lighter, but all first-class.

NEW VARIETIES.

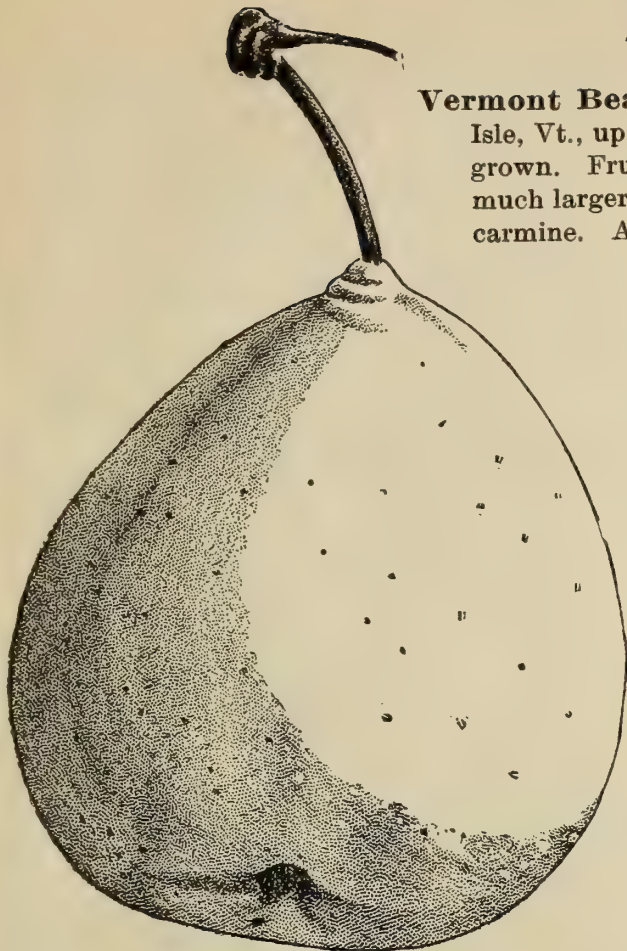
2 and 3 Years.

Vermont Beauty—A beautiful new Seedling Pear from Grand Isle, Vt., up near the Canadian line. Probably the hardiest pear grown. Fruit medium size, not quite so large as Bartlett, but much larger than Seckel; skin yellow, nearly covered with bright carmine. A very handsome pear. Flesh melting and splendid quality; nearly equal to Seckel. We had the pleasure of testing this for ourselves this fall, and can say the quality is very good. It is certainly a beautiful and very valuable pear. The trees are very productive. Ripens in October, and being much larger than Seckel and nearly its equal in quality, and more attractive, it will certainly rate very high. Never has blighted nor winter killed. Heavy, first class, 5 to 7 ft., very fine, 50c.; doz. \$4.00. Light, first-class, 4 to 6 ft., 35c.; doz. \$3.00.

Dwarf, 25c. each; \$2.50 per doz.

Wilder—One of the earliest. Medium size; pale yellow, with deep shading of carmine; fine grained, tender, sub-acid. August. Heavy first-class, 5 to 7 ft., 50c. each; \$4.00 per doz.

Dwarf, 30c. each; \$3.00 per doz.



VERMONT BEAUTY.

Winter Nelis—Medium; greenish yellow, spotted with russet; melting, buttery, rich. Late winter pear. Very valuable. December and January. 50c. each.

Josephine De Malines—The latest winter pear. Medium size; very prolific. Keeps till May. Heavy first-class, 35c. each; \$3.50 per doz.

Idaho—This new pear we believe is being underrated, and because it blights badly in the far West, is no reason why it should do so here. The quality is certainly as good as Bartlett. Perhaps not as good as Sheldon, (but Sheldon, we think, is one of the best on the list). Very large: tree very hardy; melting, juicy, little or no core, and ripens later than Bartlett. Very vigorous and productive. Tastes differ. Try it for your section, it may be just what you want. Heavy 1st-class, 5 to 7 ft., 50c. each; \$4.00 per doz. Light 1st-class, 35c. each; \$3.00 per doz.

Dwarf, 25c. each; \$2.50 per doz.



IDAHO.

PEARS---General List.

PRICES (Except where Noted.)

Selected Trees—No Crooked or Stunted Stock; Fine Roots and Tops. 2 and 3 years.

	Each.	Dozen.	100.
Heavy, 1st class, 5 - 7 ft.	\$ 25	\$2.75	\$20.00
Light 1st class, 5 - 6 ft.	20	2.25	16.00

SPECIAL.

Keiffer's Hybrid, Heavy, 1st class, 5-7 ft.,	30	3.00	25.00
" " Light, 1st class, 5-6 ft.,	20	2.50	20.00

PEARS--Varieties.

Bartlett—Large; clear yellow with a blush on the sunny side; very juicy, buttery and high flavored. Strong grower. One of the best summer varieties. Blossoms sterile; must be planted near other sorts, where it loads with fruit yearly. September and October.

Beurre Bosc—Large; very distinct, with long neck; high flavored and delicious; moderate grower, and rather irregular. It does not succeed as a dwarf. September and October. 50c. each.

Beurre Clairgeau—Very large; light yellow, shaded with crimson and russet; flesh juicy; very handsome; great bearer; one of the best market varieties. October to January.

Beurre d'Anjou—Large; rich, melting, excellent flavor; fine grower. Finest winter pear; be sure and plant it. November to December.

Clapp's Favorite—Large; pale lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, rich, buttery; earlier than Bartlett; good grower, productive. August and September.

Duchess d'Angouleme—Very large, with rough, uneven surface; greenish yellow with patches of russet and dull red cheek; vigorous grower; good bearer. It attains its greatest perfection as a dwarf. October and November.

Flemish Beauty—Large; greenish yellow and brown, with large spots of russet; rich, juicy, melting, and musky flavor; strong grower and great bearer; very hardy and desirable for North. September and October.

Howell—Large; light waxen yellow; sweet, melting; excellent quality; juicy, vinous; strong, hardy grower and good bearer. One of the very best. September and October.

Kieffer's Hybrid—Very large; deep yellow with russet dots; flesh whitish; juicy, sweet; remarkably vigorous grower; early and prolific bearer; it is claimed to be absolutely blight proof. A great pear, valuable everywhere. Fine for canning. October to November.

Lawrence—Above medium size; yellow; flesh tender, melting, juicy, sweet and aromatic; excellent quality. December.

Seckel—Small; yellowish russet, with a red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy, melting, with a peculiarly rich, spicy flavor and aroma; the richest and finest variety known; extensively planted all over the country. A most prolific bearer. The finest eating pear grown. September and October.

Sheldon—Large; roundish; greenish yellow, mostly covered with thin, light russet; very juicy, melting, sweet, vinous; fine grower, good bearer. Does not succeed as a dwarf. Fine dessert pear. October and November.

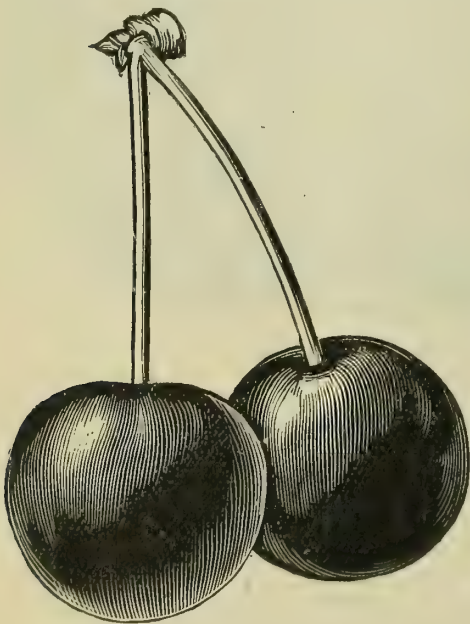
Souvenir du Congress—Very large and showy; skin smooth; bright yellow flushed with brilliant red; flesh firm, very juicy. Should only be grown as a standard. August and September.

Tyson—Medium; deep yellow, slightly russet, with a crimson cheek; melting, juicy, fine flavored. August and September.

We can also supply trees of the following varieties: Bartlett-Seckel, Belle Lucrative, Bloodgood, Brandywine, Buffum, Lawson, Le Conte, Louise Bonne, Onondaga, President, Vicar, and Josephine.

CHERRIES.

THE most popular summer fruit. The sweet varieties are unequalled for shade and delicious eating. The sour varieties are best for canning. The earliest Cherry by weeks is **Early Lamaurie**. The best Sweet Cherries are Black Tartarian, Napoleon, Schmidt's and Windsor. The best Sour Cherries are Dyehouse, Olivet and Montmorency.



Olivet—Is one of the largest and finest flavored sour Cherries we have ever tasted. It is an abundant bearer.

Dyehouse—A popular Cherry from the West, said to be earlier and larger than Early Richmond. It is a true Morello; perfectly hardy and far superior to the old English Morello; ripens fully a week before Early Richmond; is by far the earliest of the sour Cherries, and sour Cherries for profit and for canning are unequalled. We have not fruited it, but

We quote from the Iowa Horticultural Society's Report for 1878:

"Dyehouse has fruited five years; it is a much more valuable variety than the much-lauded Early Richmond. Its points of excellence are: 1. Earliness of ripening. 2. Large size. 3. Fine flavor. The crop is all picked and marketed before we commence on Early Richmond on the same ground. Fully ten days earlier. In size it is always larger, and in quality better, than Early Richmond. Its good qualities increase in proportion to its size. Tree perfectly hardy and healthy; in growth very similar to Richmond."

This leaves nothing to be desired; a Cherry ripe and gone before Early Richmond, larger and better flavor and belonging to the Morello hard class, is wanted by every one in Northern States and Canada. We offer fine trees.

Price—30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

One of our customers who has fruited the Dyehouse, writes:

"The 'Dyehouse Cherry,' is a luxury compared to the Richmond or Windsor, both of which I have. Dyehouse bore the second year for me from three to five quarts of the finest Cherries I ever ate, and I would not set any other except for trial." Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL I. CHISHOLM, Salem, Ohio.

CHERRIES--Continued.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—Of all the late Cherries this has proved the best. The size is immense, and the richest flavor; tree a very fine, thrifty, upright grower; color rich deep black; flesh dark, tender and very juicy; a good shipper and the best late black Cherry.

Price—30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

"As for Cherries—Windsor and Schmidt's Bigarreau as sweets, I regard as more profitable than any other grown.

S. D. WILLARD,

in American Gardening, July, 1893.

Napoleon—Pale yellow, with bright red cheek. This variety is the largest and best of all the white or yellow Cherries; it is the best shipper and market Cherry, as the flesh is very firm and will carry any distance in perfect condition; juicy, excellent flavor; productive. We like it best of all the yellow Cherries.

Price—30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Cherries—General List.

SELECTED—TWO YEAR—STRONG AND THRIFTY.

PRICES.

Each. Dozen. 100.

Heavy, first-class, Sweet, 5-7 ft. 25 \$2 50 \$20 00

Heavy, first-class, Sour, 4-5 ft. 25 2 50 20 00

VARIETIES.

Black Tartarian—Very large; heart shaped; uneven surface; skin bright black; flesh purplish, tender, rich, good; upright grower; very productive. The best early black cherry. Sweet. June.

Early Lamaurie—Large; dark purple; juicy, rich, excellent. One of the earliest. Sweet. May.

Early Richmond (Kentish)—Medium size, round; dark red; flesh melting, juicy acid; tree slender, great bearer. One of the most popular of acid cherries; unsurpassed for hardiness and cooking purposes. Sour. June.

English Morello—Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, sub-acid, rich; dwarf and slender; very hardy. Sour. August.

Governor Wood—Large, roundish, heart shaped; light yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh firm, juicy, sweet, excellent; vigorous, productive. One of the best. Sweet. June.

May Duke—Large, heart shaped; skin deep red; flesh tender, melting, rich, finely flavored; vigorous, hardy, very productive. Sour. June.

Montmorency Large—Good size; fine flavor; bright, clear, shining red; very hardy; immense annual bearer. Very valuable in northern sections. Sour. July.

Olivet—Large; shining deep red; flesh red with rose colored juice; tender, rich, vinous, mild, sub-acid flavor, excellent quality; productive. Sour. June and July.

Ostheime or Russian Cherry—A hardy Cherry, imported from St. Petersburg, Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota and found to be perfectly hardy. Large; round; flesh liver color, tender, juicy, almost sweet, sub-acid; very good. Valuable for North. Sour. July.

Yellow Spanish—Large; heart shaped; pale yellow with a bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, rich, high flavored; vigorous, spreading, excellent bearer. Sweet. July.

Windsor—Introduced from Canada. Large; liver colored; flesh remarkably firm; fine quality; hardy; very prolific. A valuable late variety. Sweet. July.

We can also supply trees of the following varieties:

Belle de Choisy,	Black Eagle,
Black Heart,	Coe's Transparent,
Downer's Late, Red,	Elton,
Empress,	Late Duke,
Louis Phillipe,	Reine Hortense,
Rockport.	

APRICOTS.

Apricots have been very little grown in the Northern States because people thought they would not succeed, but this is not the case. We now have a variety, the *Harris*, that succeeds almost everywhere. APRICOTS are a rich, delicious fruit, coming between Cherries and Peaches, very much like the Peach in outward appearance, but like the Plum in quality and texture. One of the finest fruits for drying, and they fill a season when there are no other large fruits, and every family will be delighted to grow them. Mr. J. H. HALE, in the *Hartford Courant*, thus writes about the *Harris Apricot*:

"The Harris Apricot, a native seedling of Central New York, is being quite largely grown there for commercial purposes, and is a marked success, fully as large as the best grown in California, but not quite so clear in color, but so much better in quality as to make and hold a place in the market against the very best in California. If New England people want to grow Apricots for home use or market it would appear that the Harris variety was the one best suited to the situation here."

Harris Apricot—Rich golden yellow; large size, very fine quality; early bearer and immensely prolific. 30c. each, \$3.00 per dozen.

PLUMS.

THE Plum does the best on heavy soil. The trees are entirely free from disease. There is no fruit that will pay better returns with proper care than a Plum orchard, choice fruit often selling for \$4.00 to \$6.00 per bushel. The curculio and black knot can be controlled and full crops insured with one-half the work of feeding a pig or caring for a cow, and will produce for labor expended twice as much profit. Cultivate trees until first of August, not after that date; keep clean and in healthy, growing condition, and black knot will not trouble. For curculio, when the fruit is formed, just after the blossoms fall, spread some sheets under the tree, and strike the trunk pretty sharply several times with a wooden mallet. The insects will quickly fall, and should be killed immediately. Repeat this daily so long as the insects continue to appear. Coops of chickens placed under the trees will assist in destroying the insects. All the fallen stung fruit should be gathered daily and destroyed. This should be done early in the morning.

NEW VARIETIES---Japan and Others.



ABUNDANCE—(a little under actual size.)

Japan Plums.

This new class of plums are proving remarkably successful the country over. No other plum ever became so popular in so short a time. This is because they are practically curculio proof (not entirely so), and are very free from black knot. They have been fruited about ten years in this country, and are *perfectly hardy*—as hardy as our native wild plums, and, we think, belong to the same family—(will stand 30 below zero); bloom very early; ripe in August. The quality is as good as Lombard; free from disease. They seem to succeed on any soil—sand, clay or loam. The fruit must be handled carefully, as the skin is tender. They can be picked *green* and will ripen and color up perfectly, and not lose in *flavor*. Will keep fully two weeks in perfect condition after ripening. Abundant yearly bearers.

Abundance—(The most popular Japanese sort)

—Fruit large, showy and beautiful; amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry color; highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy, tender and delicious. Stone small and parts readily from the flesh. It is *very early*, ripening in advance of other plums—about August 10th, in Western New York—*more prolific than Lombard, and brings an immense crop to perfection yearly. Excellent for canning, and one of the best keepers,—certainly the most popular plum yet introduced.*

What They Say of Abundance: E. S. Carman, in Rural New Yorker, October 7, 1893:

"We have but one tree, which was planted in April of 1890. . . . Our notes say that July 17th the tree was loaded with fruit. There were marks of curculio on every plum, though none had dropped or rotted. August 5th they began to color.

"August 12th a bushel was picked for preserves. The color was then green and crimson.

"It is estimated that nearly three bushels of plums were, from first to last, taken from this tree. No insecticide was used; the tree was not jarred. During the past 20 years we have grown not less than 26 varieties of plums—many of them said to be 'curculio proof,' but the Abundance is the only variety that could hold its fruit to maturity."

Again, August 11, 1894:

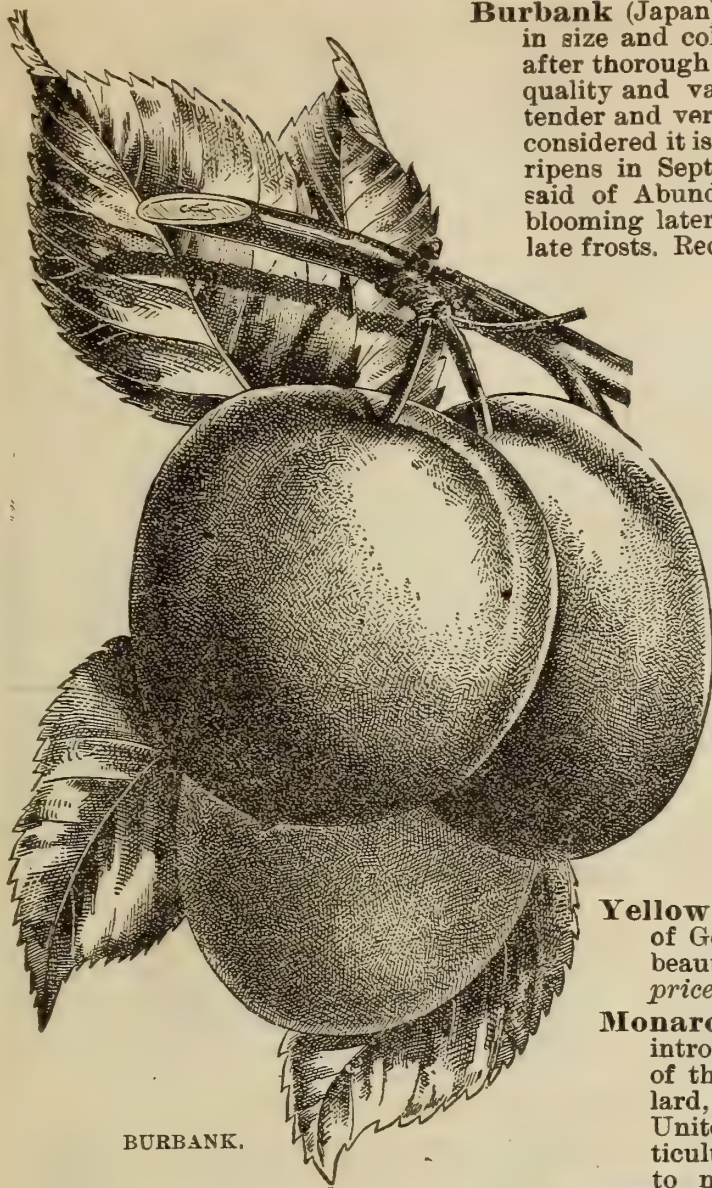
"Our Abundance plum tree is loaded with fruit—this for the third season. It seems wonderful that so many plums can be supported on a single branch. This season, as last, it has been necessary to support nearly every branch by cords running to a stake sunk firmly near the body of the tree. . . . Evidently the Abundance is self-fertilizing. We do not know of another plum tree within an eighth of a mile. Evidently it does not much mind the curculio. Every plum, so far as was observed, was 'stung,' yet nearly all are plump and fair now. They will ripen in early August. It is a grand variety as it conducts itself at the Rural grounds."

Price of Japan Plums—Abundance, Burbank and Satsuma.

	Each.	Doz.
Heavy 1st class, 2 yr., 5-7 ft., on plum,	40c.	\$4.00
" 1 yr., 4-5 ft.. "	30c.	3.50

NOTE—The one-year Japan Plums are almost as heavy, and will give as good results as the 2-year trees. Plums on peach roots are worth much less than above. Prices on application.

PLUMS--New Varieties. (Continued.)



BURBANK.

Burbank (Japan)—This variety is very much like Abundance in size and color, but it ripens later—in September,—and after thorough testing has been found to be of even better quality and value than that variety. Flesh mellow, yellow, tender and very juicy, rich, sweet and aromatic. All things considered it is a better plum than Abundance. Blooms later; ripens in September; is extremely productive. All that is said of Abundance is equally true of this, but Burbank blooming later is more suitable where there is danger from late frosts. Recommended as the best Japan plum by H. E.

Van Deman, late U. S. Pomologist. Considered by growers superior to any other Japan sort. *Same price as Abundance.*

S. D. Willard, in "American Gardening" of July, 1893, says:

"So far the newly introduced Japan varieties show themselves very hardy, and productive beyond our powers to describe. The name 'Botan' seems to be a general name for a family, of which we have a number, differing quite materially in character. Botan (Abundance, as it is often called) is very good, while as regards productiveness Burbank Japan excels them all. I have grown of this variety 100 fruits to the square foot, while some branches producing this fruit were making from two to three feet of new wood."

Satsuma—This variety is becoming very popular. It is entirely different from Abundance or Burbank, being larger, nearly round, later, perfectly hardy, and excels for market purposes. Color dark purple; flesh firm, juicy, dark red, very The pits are but little larger than cherry stones. A very fine plum, and considered by fruit growers the best of the Japan sorts. *Same price as Abundance.*

Yellow Japan—A variety, said by Mr. S. D. Willard, of Geneva, to be the best quality of all. Large, beautiful and immensely prolific. Trees—*Same price as Abundance.*

Monarch Plum—This new seedling plum, lately introduced in this country, is proving to be one of the best of European varieties. Mr. S. D. Willard, one of the largest plum growers in the United States, before the Western New York Horticultural Society, January 24, 1894, when asked to name six of the best and most profitable

European plums, gave **Monarch** as one of the six. Fruit very large, roundish oval, dark purplish-blue; freestone; of excellent quality; tree robust and an abundant bearer—trees three years from the graft bearing large crops of fine plums late in September, ripening from 24th to 27th. Fruit does not crack with heavy rain. This plum is very valuable, and is probably the best late plum now grown. We make the price very low so that all may plant it. Please read our "Special Offer" next page. 40c. each; \$4.00 per doz.

CANTON, O., Nov. 14, '94.
MR. YOUNG:—Trees received, and must say extra fine.

Yours,
ISAAC R. PEARSON.



MONARCH PLUM.

PLUMS--New Varieties. (Continued.)

Monarch—40c. each; \$4.00 per doz.

WHAT THE GROWERS SAY.

From Mr. John Charlton, Horticulturist:

"We had one fruit on the Monarch Plum tree, but it got knocked off in cultivating, and we lost the chance with it. I saw a fine plate of it at Geneva, at State Fair. It is a good-sized, roundish plum, with heavy bloom, of good quality. I should describe it as follows: Fruit very large, roundish oval, dark purplish-blue; a free-stone; of excellent quality; ripens in September. Tree robust in growth. It is claimed to be the most valuable of all late plums at present before the public."

From T. C. Maxwell & Bros., Geneva:

"We have fruited the Monarch Plum several years, and liked it much. . . . The Grand Duke and Archduke bore very nice crops, the fruit hanging single and growing large. All three sorts are large, late, purple plums, of excellent quality—later than Bradshaw and as productive."

Mr. S. D. Willard, in American Gardening:

"Of new plums there is no end. The great demand seems to be for very early and late sorts in the main, with some other better sorts to supplant the old mid-season varieties like Lombard and others. Of these newer ones we have the Field a seedling of the Bradshaw, ten days earlier, otherwise resembling its parent in size and general appearance. It is very hardy, productive, and promises well. Stanton, Grand Duke and Monarch aid in extending the plum season late into September and October, and are wanted in all markets because of their size and style."

Grand Duke—This is another fine seedling plum, introduced in this country by Ellwanger & Barry. Its great value lies in its showy appearance; very late ripening, last of September or early in October; about size of Bradshaw, and nearly same color. The flavor is very fine. 40c. each; \$4.00 per doz.

Field—A seedling of Bradshaw and exactly like it only ten days earlier. Plum growers well know its value. Only a few trees to offer. 35c. each; \$3.50 per doz.

Special Offer.

3 Abundance,	\$1.20
3 Burbank,	1.20
2 Satsuma,	80
2 Monarch,	80
1 Grand Duke,	40
1 Field,	35

12 Regular Rates, \$4.75

Above collection for \$3.85.

GENERAL LIST OF PLUMS.

Varieties at Special Prices.

	Each.	Dozen.	100.
Heavy 1st class, 5-7 ft.	25	\$2 50	\$18 00
Light 1st class, 5-6 ft.	20	2 00	14 00

Bradshaw—A magnificent plum; large; red-dish purple, with blue bloom; flesh juicy, excellent quality; vigorous, productive, August.

German Prune—Large; long, oval; dark purple; flesh firm, green, sweet, pleasant, fine flavor. Much esteemed for drying. September.

Lombard—Medium size; violet red; flesh yellow, juicy, pleasant; good quality; great bearer. Its hardiness, productiveness and uniform success make it the most popular plum on the list.

Additional Varieties.

PRICES.

	Each.	Dozen.	100.
Heavy 1st class, 5-7 ft.	25	\$2 75	\$20 00
Light 1st class, 5-6 ft.	20	2 25	18 00

Beauty of Naples—Medium size; greenish yellow, somewhat striped; very sweet, excellent flavor, thin skinned; hardy, strong grower. One of the best table varieties. August.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large; pale yellow, spotted with red in the sun; flesh firm, rich, juicy; strong grower. Fine market variety. September.

Feleberg (Italian Prune)—Large; dark blue; juicy, sweet, delicious; fine for drying. Finest Prune. September.

Gull—Very large; deep bluish purple, covered with thick blue bloom; flesh yellowish, sweet, pleasant, sprightly sub-acid; great and very early bearer; hardy, rapid grower. Very valuable for market. Probably best plum on the list. September.

Imperial Gage—Large; yellow when ripe; flesh juicy, rich, delicious; strong grower; September.

Jefferson—Large; yellow with red cheek; very rich, luscious, highly flavored. August.

Moor's Arctic—Originated in Maine, where it has borne large crops and successfully withstood a climate so cold that the mercury freezes. Medium size; dark purple; skin thin; fine flavor; great bearer; vigorous; valuable North. September.

Niagara—Identical with Bradshaw.

Pond's Seedling—Very large; nearly covered with bright red; flesh juicy and sugary; vigorous. September.

Reine Claude—Large; yellow, with a little red; flesh juicy, melting, sugary, rich excellent flavor; vigorous. September.

Shipper's Pride—Very large; stands our coldest winters without injury; very productive; nearly round; handsome dark purple; quality fine, juicy, sweet; excellent for canning. September.

Shropshire Damson—Larger than common Damson; much esteemed for preserving. Oct.

Stanton—Medium; purple; very productive; excellent quality; valuable for canning. Sept.

Washington—Large; yellow, marked with red; flesh firm, very juicy. August.

Yellow Egg—Very large; excellent for cooking; vigorous; productive. August.

We can supply trees of the following varieties:

Hudson River Purple Egg,	Prunus Simoni,
Damson,	Ogon,
Duane's Purple,	Spaulding,
Smith's Orleans,	Saratoga,
Yellow Gage,	Gen. Hand,
Weaver,	Quackenboss,
	Wild Goose.

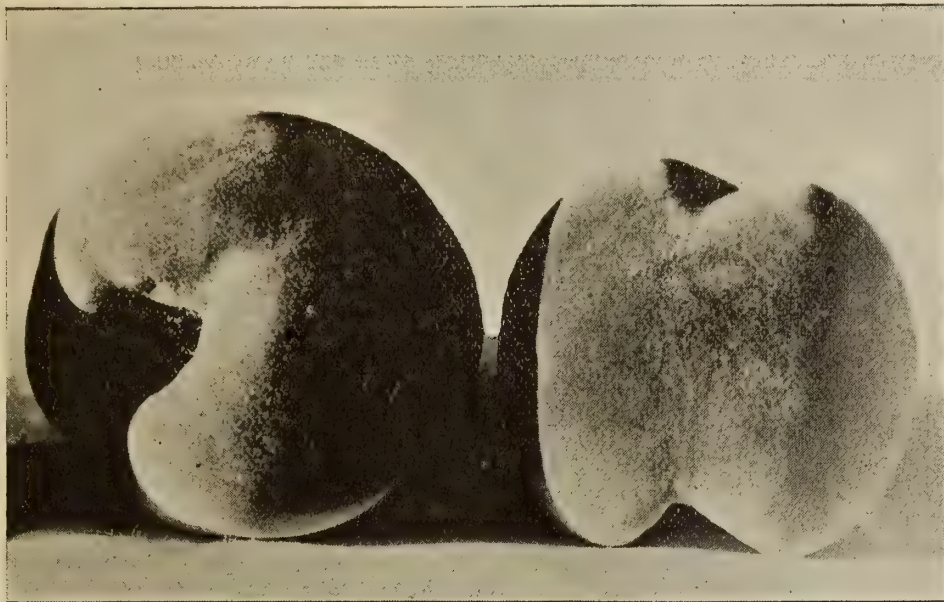
Peaches.

THEY need no recommendation by us ; every one knows the value of the Peach crop. They require well-drained, rich sandy loam. The trees need to be pruned yearly—cutting back the shoots and branches to good, sound fruit buds, and to keep up a vigorous growth of new wood. The ground must be kept in constant cultivation in hoed crops. Plant in spring only. Trim trees to a whip and cut back to four feet when setting.

New Varieties.

Crosby.

The great Peach for the North. Has not failed to produce a crop in twelve years. Hardest of all Peaches. A beautiful Yellow Freestone Peach, with very small pit. Excellent flavor. It comes nearer being frost proof than any other. Hon. J. H. Hale, before the Western New York Horticultural Society, January 24, 1894, stated that it had not failed to fruit in eleven years, and that nearly every bud came through the winter unimpaired.



CROSBY—ONE-QUARTER NATURAL SIZE.

This alone must make it very valuable—for how often the best of the old varieties entirely fail. It must be as hardy as an apple tree, and will supply a long felt want, and enable peaches to be grown in many sections heretofore impossible. We received a crate of the fruit from the introducers the past fall, and we may say that it is one of the sweetest, richest, and best colored peaches we ever saw. The size is about right and they kept with us fully three weeks in perfect condition after an express journey of nearly three hundred miles.

The illustration is direct from photograph, and shows the fruit about one-quarter size. Color, orange-yellow, with carmine on sunny side. Very beautiful. Tree willowy growth, like Wager ; rather dwarf ; ripens between early and late Crawford.

There is more money in this peach than any new fruit ever introduced. Those who know a good thing and buy will certainly reap the profit. Order early to secure them.

	Each.	Dozen.	100.
Largest size, 4 to 5 feet trees.....	25	\$2 75	\$16 00
First class, 3 to 4 feet trees.....	20	2 00	12 00
June budded.....	15	1 50	10 00

If you want Peaches every year plant the Crosby.

"We ship you Crosby Peaches by U. S. Express to-day; you will find the superior color, delicious flavor and small pit of this variety such as to give you extreme satisfaction. From the fruiting results this season we are satisfied, more than ever, that this is, by all odds, the most satisfactory and reliable all around peach in the country, and when you consider the hardiness of its fruit buds, which enables it to fruit every year, we feel that you can 'toot your horn' pretty loud in its praises."

Very respectfully,

G. H. & J. H. HALE.

"You can recommend this peach with the utmost confidence in its reliability to bear when many others fail, and at all times to be the finest colored and best flavored peach in America. We are greatly charmed with the results of its fruiting this year."

Very respectfully,

G. H. & J. H. HALE.

Elberta.

Among the large peaches ELBERTA takes the lead for beauty, size and quality, and is more largely planted than any other peach. Mr. Hale of Conn., alone planted 60,000 trees of Elberta in his Georgia orchard. Elberta is one of the *hardest* of peaches, as large or larger than Crawford's Early, and fully its equal in beauty and flavor. The great drawback with Crawford's has been its *tenderness*, so that in many sections it cannot be grown successfully. In all such localities Elberta is the coming peach. The *crowning* glory of the peach crop. Those who know it are planting it by the thousands, and those intending planting will do well to make it one of their largest varieties. It combines extreme hardiness of tree and buds with largest size fruit, making the finest yellow freestone peach in existence. J. H. Hale stated before the New York Horticultural Society, that he considered Elberta with the *hardest* and most valuable of all the peaches. Fruit yellow, with red cheek ; flesh yellow and of the highest quality ; ripens almost with Early Crawford, or slightly later. Prices

PEACHES. (Continued.)



ELBERTA, THE GREAT MARKET PEACH. (See page 35.)

CHAMPION — Another new and yet well known *early* peach, of the finest quality, from *Ohio*. As an *early* variety it stands at the head, being much larger than *Alexander*, and a *freestone*, and is almost as *early*. It is a white *freestone*, ripening *early* in *August*. It first attracted attention by the regularity of its bearing in a region not adapted to peach culture. The crowning event in its history was the production of a full crop in 1890, when the peach crop was a universal failure. Many specimens have measured ten inches in circumference. The flavor is delicious, sweet, rich and juicy, surpassing all other *early* varieties; skin creamy white with red cheek, strikingly handsome. It is hardy, productive, *early*, the largest size, highest flavored and best shipper of the *early* peaches and the only perfect *freestone*. It is probably the best *early* peach now grown.

Prices of Elberta and Champion.

	Each.	Dozen.	100.
First class, 3-4 feet trees....	15	\$1 50	\$10 00
Largest size, 4-5 feet trees. . .	20	2 00	12 00

Champion—The great *Early* Peach.

Crosby—The great *Hardy* Peach.

Elberta—The great *Market* Peach.

COLLECTION.

4 Crosby, 3-4 ft. first class,	80c.
4 Champion, 3-4 ft. "	60c.
4 Elberta, 3-4 ft. "	60c.
	\$2.00

The 12 Trees for \$1.60.

Special Offer on Peaches for 1895.

We have a nice lot of first-class trees in the following varieties that are just right for orchard planting. They run about four feet high, clean, straight and nice. This size tree is preferred by most growers, as they start quickly and make a sturdy, well-developed, stocky tree. We make the prices very low for this season. Order early, before the supply is exhausted.

Prices—\$1.00 per doz.; \$7.00 per 100.

VARIETIES.

**Alexander,
Globe,**

**Crawfords, Early,
Foster,**

**Crawfords, Late,
Elberta.**

Other varieties may be added, at regular rates, as priced elsewhere. Not more than one-fourth of the trees in each order to be **Elberta**.

PEACHES. (Continued.)

General List of Peaches.

PRICES.

(First-class Peach Trees are very scarce this season.)

	Each.	Doz.	100.
First-class, 3-4 ft., . . .	12	\$1.20	\$8.00
Largest size, 4-5 ft., . . .	15	1.50	10.00

VARIETIES.

- Alexander**—Medium size; greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh whitish, sometimes stained next the skin, half melting, juicy and sweet; stone small and adheres but slightly. Semi-cling. July.
- Crawford's Early**—Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sweet, luscious; very productive; one of the best early yellow peaches. Free. September.
- Crawford's Late**—Very large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sweet; vigorous, productive. Free. September.
- Early Canada**—Originated at Jordan, Canada. Large; fine quality; handsome appearance; melting, juicy, sweet. Semi-cling. July.
- Foster**—Resembling the Early Crawford in general character and appearance. Free. September.
- Globe**—Large; globular; rich golden yellow, with blush; flesh yellow, rich; vigorous, prolific. Free. September.
- Hill's Chili**—Originated in Monroe County, N. Y. Medium size; skin deep yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh juicy, melting, vinous; hardy, vigorous, productive. Free. September.
- Mountain Rose**—Large; red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent. One of the greatest favorites in all peach sections. Excellent for both home and market use. Free. August.
- Old Mixon Freestone**—Large size; yellowish white, with deep red cheek; flesh white, tender, juicy. Free. September.

Salway—Large; roundish; deep yellow, with rich marbled brownish-red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sugary. Free. October.

Schumaker—One of the earliest peaches known. Very large, some samples measuring eight or nine inches in circumference; it stands the winters as well as Early Crawford; flesh yellowish white; quality good. Free. August.

Smock—Large; light orange yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich. Free. October.

Stump the World—Very large; creamy white, bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, high flavored; vigorous, productive. Free. September.

Wager—Medium size; yellow, with sometimes a red cheek; flavor rich, sweeter than Crawford's; keeps and ships well; for canning it is superior; vigorous healthy. Free. September.

Wheatland—Thirty-nine weighed eighteen pounds. Originated in Monroe County, N. Y. Extra large size; handsome golden color and rich crimson tinting; ripens between Early and Late Crawford; larger than either of these favorite sorts, and of most excellent quality; very firm, and bears shipment well.

Wonderful—Very large, uniform in size and shape; rich golden yellow, largely overspread with vivid carmine; flesh yellow, rich, high flavored, exceedingly firm. Free. September.

Yellow Rarripe (or Yellow Alberge)—One of the earliest of the yellow flushed peaches; medium size; skin yellow, with a purplish red cheek. Free. August.

We can also supply trees of the following kinds: Amsden, Conklin, Early Rivers, Garfield, Hale's Early, Morris White, Steuben's Rarripe, Susquehanna, Waterloo, Willett.

QUINCES.

THE Quince is generally well known and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. It thrives best in a deep rich soil, and is benefited by a clean, high cultivation. It is said to be improved by the application of salt, in small quantities. The Quince is usually sold at the age of two or three years, and is from two to three feet in height.

GENERAL LIST.

PRICES—GENERAL LIST—EXTRA FINE TREES.

	Each.	Dozen.	100.
Orange and Champion, first class, 25	\$3 00	\$20 00	
Meech's and Rea's.....	40	4 00	30 00

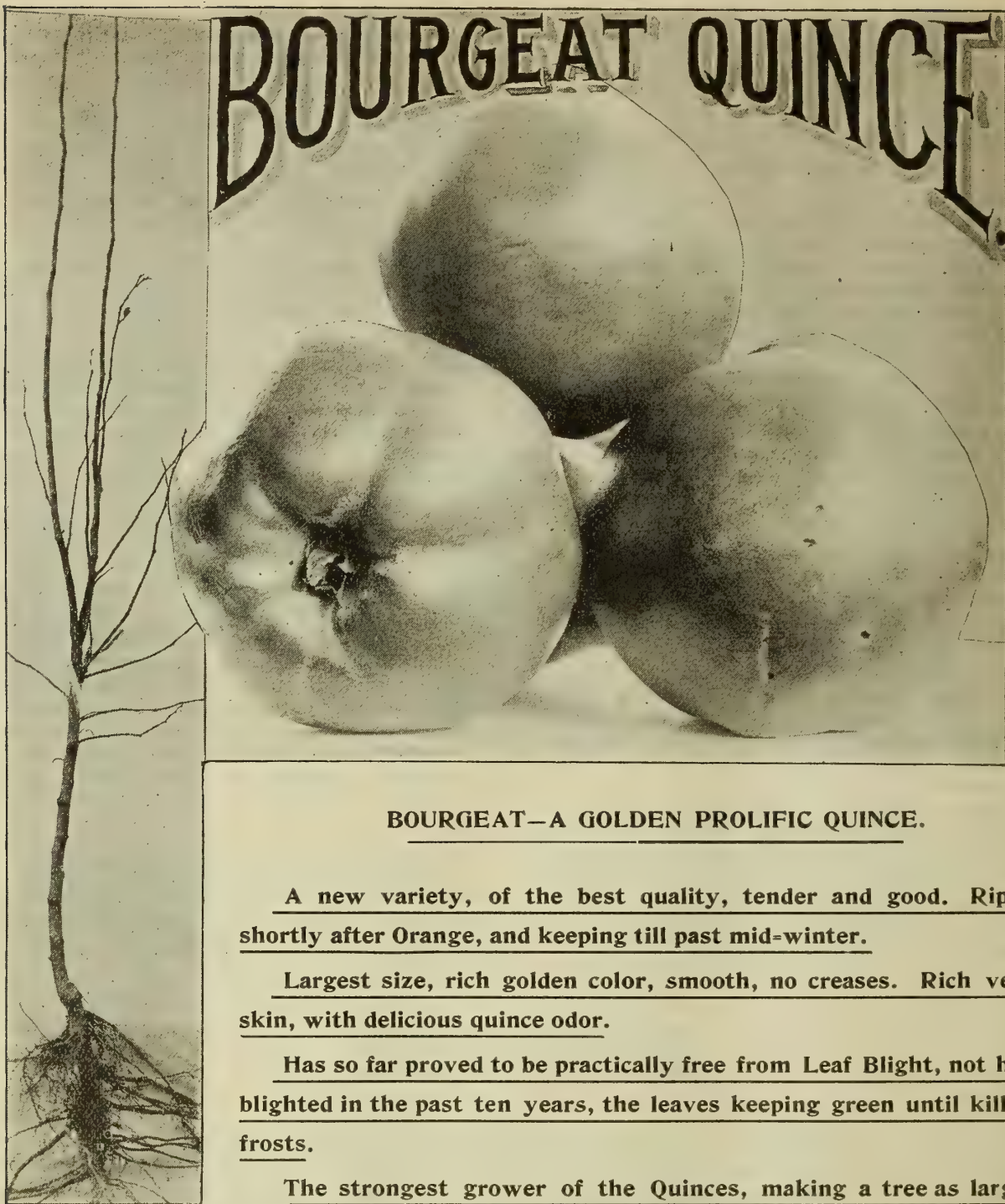
Champion—Very large, fair and handsome; very productive, bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as the apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. October.

Orange—Very large; roundish; bright golden yellow; fine flavor; great bearer. One of the best. October.

Rea's Mammoth—Very large; roundish; bright golden yellow; fine flavor; excellent quality; larger than Orange; thrifty, healthy, productive. October.

Meech's Prolific—Remarkable for its early and regular bearing and great productiveness; good size and form; beautiful color; shaped like a handsome pear, with smooth, fine skin of bright orange yellow; flesh very fragrant, delicious, tender, unsurpassed for cooking. October.

QUINCES--New Varieties.

BOURGEAT--A GOLDEN PROLIFIC QUINCE.

A new variety, of the best quality, tender and good. Ripening shortly after Orange, and keeping till past mid-winter.

Largest size, rich golden color, smooth, no creases. Rich velvety skin, with delicious quince odor.

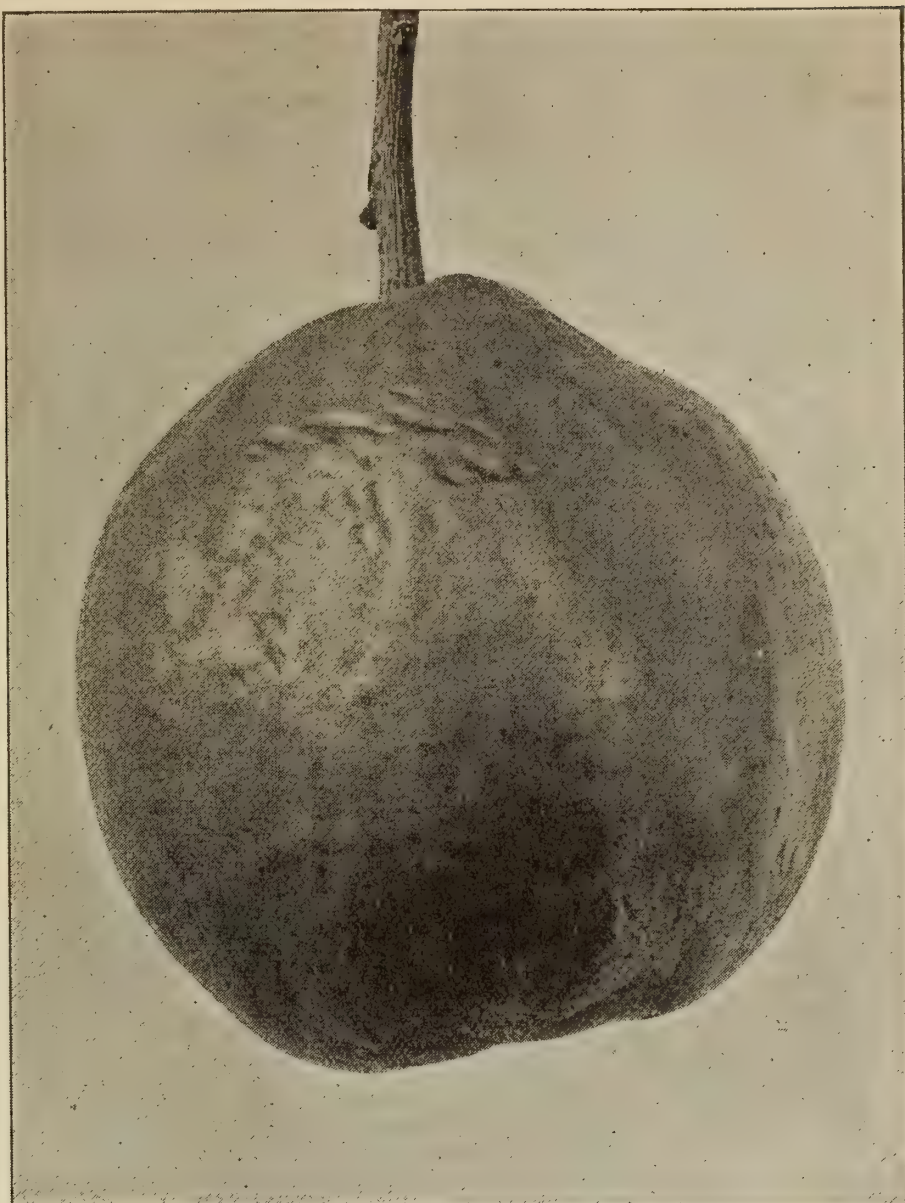
Has so far proved to be practically free from Leaf Blight, not having blighted in the past ten years, the leaves keeping green until killed by frosts.

The strongest grower of the Quinces, making a tree as large and thrifty as Plums and Pears, and yielding an immense crop, often fruiting at three and four years in the nursery row. Three bushels of perfect fruit were gathered this year from one of the original trees, now ten years old.

IT IS well known that many of the French and Portuguese quinces are much larger and finer than our varieties, but most kinds have been found too tender for this country. In the Bourgeat we have a perfectly hardy variety, which was imported from France, and has been under cultivation and testing, both here and in Massachusetts, for the past ten years. It has been found to be a most valuable variety, of the largest size, and keeping well into mid-winter, thus extending the season of this desirable fruit nearly three months. It has fruited for several seasons,* producing very large crops of large, smooth, golden fruit of the best quality, very tender and rich. The growth of the

BOURGEAT QUINCE. (Continued.)

tree is very vigorous and remarkable, often six feet in a season. The leaves are thick, glossy, and more than double the size of any other variety. It has, so far, proved to be entirely free from leaf blight, the leaves, without spraying, continuing green as long as apples, or until killed by heavy frosts. Fruit extra large, round, smooth and golden; very tender when cooked. Its season is right after Orange and before Champion, and is the best keeper of all the quinces, keeping in perfect condition until February. It is an early bearer, trees in the nursery row being often well laden with fruit. The illustration shows a 2-year old tree 5-7 feet high. People who have bought quinces heretofore, and have received short and crooked scrubs, will be delighted with this variety. It can be grown in tree form, like plums and pears. It is certainly an acquisition. It, all things considered, is superior to any quince now offered, and we believe it will become the most popular and profitable variety grown in the country.



A Few Good Words for Bourgeat :

Mr. J. W. Adams of Springfield, Mass., who was one of the first to test the Bourgeat, writes as follows, under date of Nov. 23, 1894 :

"We imported one tree of the Bourgeat Quince some ten years ago, and that tree bore three bushels this year. Our grocer, Mr. Howard, insists on having Quinces of that variety for his own family. A lady near here says she finds it superior to all others for cooking, being quickly cooked like apples. Three years ago we carried to Westfield, ten miles, a nursery tree, with several Quinces upon it. It has received several first premiums, one by the Mass. Hort. Society this year. *Mr. Meech of Meech's Prolific fame, looked over the ground where we dug out a row and acknowledged that he could not find a blighted or fungus leaf. * * ** It is a good keeper. We brought a half bushel basket this week to supply that grocer again; this time for a customer to whom he told he could not find in market any Quinces, unless in this one place. Well, in that basket was only one which had begun to decay. We have kept six specimens until February, only one then showing decay. It is very early bearer."

BOURGEAT.

Again, December 22, 1894:

"Yours of yesterday received. We have never seen any blight on the Bourgeat Quince Trees in the nursery rows, but the leaves hold green until the snow flies."

The Careful Opinion of an Experienced and well known Horticulturist:

"The Bourgeat Quince I regard as the best of the NEW LATE VARIETIES, being so much superior to Champion as to displace that variety altogether. It is a strong grower, making a handsome tree at two and three years old. It has large, handsome foliage and is distinct in growth to any other kind. It produces good crops of clean, fine, large showy fruit, ripening a little later than the orange, and can be kept sound, well into mid winter, thus allowing it to be used like apples, as wanted. I have fruited it for the past five seasons and think it an acquisition to Quinces, and so far have not discovered any blighted trees of it.

J. CHARLTON.

PRICES.—Large Trees. 5-6 feet, \$1.00 each, 6 for \$5.00, 12 for \$10.00.

BOURGEAT QUINCE--Testimonials. (Continued.)

"The finest specimen of a Quince Tree I have ever seen."

PROF. S. B. HEIGES,
Pomologist, Washington, D. C.

*From U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Division of Pomology.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19, 1894.

Mr. F. E. YOUNG, Rochester, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Upon my return from a trip through the South, at as early a day as possible, I had the specimen of the Bourgeat Quince worked by one of the members of our division.

I am of the opinion that the Quince was pulled before it had reached maturity. I believe it would have been finer in texture, sweeter and more juicy, had it remained upon the tree several weeks longer. On the whole, I consider it a very promising Quince. I give you our estimate of it as it appears upon our record: Flesh yellowish, satiny; texture, coarse-grained, crisp, juicy; flavor, sub-acid, aromatic; quality, good.

Its firmness would make it valuable for culinary and canning purposes. It is a remarkably late keeper and will extend the market season several weeks beyond the varieties in general cultivation. Worked December 11, it was found to be in a perfectly sound condition.

It is practically a winter keeping Quince.

Yours respectfully,

S. B. HEIGES, Pomologist.

*Prof. L. H. Bailey, Cornell University, Ithaca,
N. Y., Nov. 17, 1894:*

Mr. F. E. YOUNG, Rochester, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I have received the Quince which you sent me, and I am very glad indeed to see it. It is one about which I have read, but had not seen specimens before. It certainly looks very promising. I wish that you would take our order for a tree or two of it for our grounds here.

Yours very truly, L. H. BAILEY.

T. T. Lyon, South Haven, Mich., Dec. 17, 1894:

Dear Sir—Yours of 15th inst. and Quinces by express are just at hand, in good condition. I will take pleasure in giving them the trial you propose, and will report conclusions.

Yours respectfully, T. T. LYON.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
DIVISION OF POMOLOGY.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT, }
SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Dec. 22, 1894. }

FRED. E. YOUNG:

Dear Sir—I have just been testing your Bourgeat Quince as flavoring for other fruits, and find it excellent for that purpose, apparently milder than Orange, Champion, Rea's or Meech's, of good form and color. Is its season sufficiently early? I will call attention of Pomologist Heiges to it.

Yours, &c., T. T. LYON.

PRICE--Strong 2 year Trees, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

MR. FRED. E. YOUNG, Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Your favor and proposition of 19th ult. was duly received. I am always glad to hear from you, as your spirit of encouragement was with me at the inception of my orchard enterprise. I could probably save a little on your prices, but I think you can make difference in extra selected quality, and I want to continue hearing from you in the future, and learn that you are getting your share of business. I accept your proposition with few minor changes and additions which I assume will be satisfactory to you. If you think 2-year-old Peach, Plum, etc., will give better satisfaction than 1 year, you can add 3 cents per tree to your prices, as I calculate on only best stock, as per your letter.

Yours most respectfully

J. M. ZION.

Geo. T. Powell, Ghent, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1894:

Mr. F. E. YOUNG:

Dear Sir—Was away when the sample of Quince came. They are fine in size, clear in color, excellent in flavor, with small core, and with late keeping quality. I should say it was a valuable acquisition. Will be pleased to test the variety.

Yours very truly, GEO. T. POWELL.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

BERKELEY, Dec. 6, 1894.

MY DEAR MR. YOUNG:

The scions of Bourgeat Quince arrived in very fine shape. Unfortunately the fruit sent a few days later was caught in storm delayed Sierra mail and completely frozen. The small size of core was noted by Prof. Wicksen and myself. We shall work the grafts on large trees. I have much faith in the future of the Quince in horticulture. While its amelioration from a harsh fruit to one wholly edible in a raw state is a pretty large contract. I believe we shall get there in time, as our ancestors did with the Pear.

Yours cordially,

CHARLES H. SHRIM,

Insp. Exp. Station.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1894.

Mr. FRED. E. YOUNG, Rochester, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 13th, and also sample of the Bourgeat Quince, at hand. These are certainly very handsome specimens, and from what you say of the fruit and tree we should think they would be very desirable. * * *

We shall watch this Quince with interest, and have no doubt that it will meet your highest expectations. We thank you for permitting us to test the fruit. Yours truly,

SMITHS & POWELL CO.

Geo. A. Sweet, Nurseryman, Dansville, N. Y.:

November 19, 1894.

F. E. YOUNG, Esq.:

Dear Sir—"I am much interested in the Quince you sent me. I shall sample its fruit when it gets ripe. If the tree is such a robust grower and the fruit such a long keeper, it certainly has some unusual points of merit. How long have you known it, and how widely has it been tested? When you have a printed description of its history, &c., I should be glad to see it."

Yours truly, GEO. A. SWEET.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1894.

F. E. YOUNG, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your favor of 13th at hand, also, sample of Bourgeat Quince, which pleases us very much. The fruit is certainly very fine in appearance and from its solidity and weight believe as you say, it will prove a late keeper. We will make a test of these specimens in that direction.

Very truly, W. & T. SMITH CO.

BERKELEY, CAL., Feb. 8th, 1893.

ROSES.

Among all summer flowers, none are so beautiful or so easily cultivated as **Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses**. The tender Tea Roses require a conservatory or greenhouse. The Hardy Roses may be successfully grown out-doors in any part of the Northern States with but little care or attention. We know of no other flower so easily cultivated or that will give such abundance and variety of bloom and be such a source of beauty and delight as these Hardy Roses. They run in shades from purest white, pink and crimson to black, and bloom from June to September.

CULTURE—The Rose delights in an open situation and plenty of sunshine. They do best in a rich loam, but any good soil will do if thoroughly mixed and enriched with cow or barnyard manure. Dig deep—fully 15 inches—and thoroughly pulverize. A good surface dressing of manure in the autumn, for protection against frost, is advisable. This can be forked into the soil in the spring.

PRUNING—Prune early in spring. Cut out all weak, unripe wood, leaving only the best and strongest canes. Strong-growing kinds should be cut back to six eyes; weak sorts even closer.

PLANTING—Don't plant too deep. Budded roses should be planted with the union of stock and bud two inches beneath the soil. Lay each root out carefully, and tread soil firm; a little mulch will be beneficial. They should have good drainage. When planting, be sure and prune plants back to six or eight eyes, and leave only two or three strong canes. They will usually bloom the first year. If weather is dry, watering is necessary; and all freshly-planted roses should be saturated weekly—liquid manure is excellent.

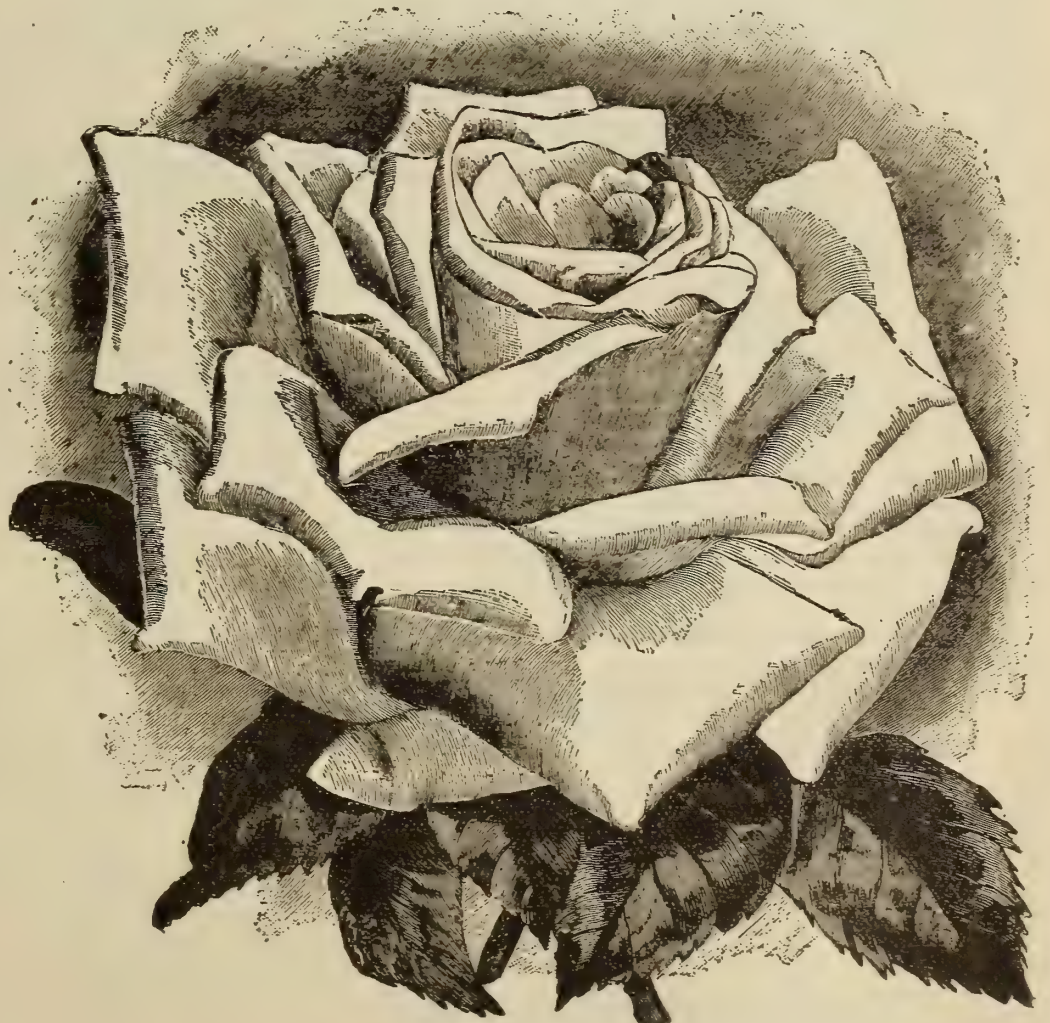
Our roses are strong plants, grown out-doors, well rooted, and every way first-class. They have already bloomed before being sent out, and are in every respect much better and stronger plants than the ones that are so freely advertised and sent out by mail, and which are small, tender shoots, started in a greenhouse, and after a few weeks sent out, before they have established growth and constitution enough to stand the shock of transplanting. If you have failed with roses heretofore, try a few of ours this season.

New Roses.

MARGARET DICKSON,

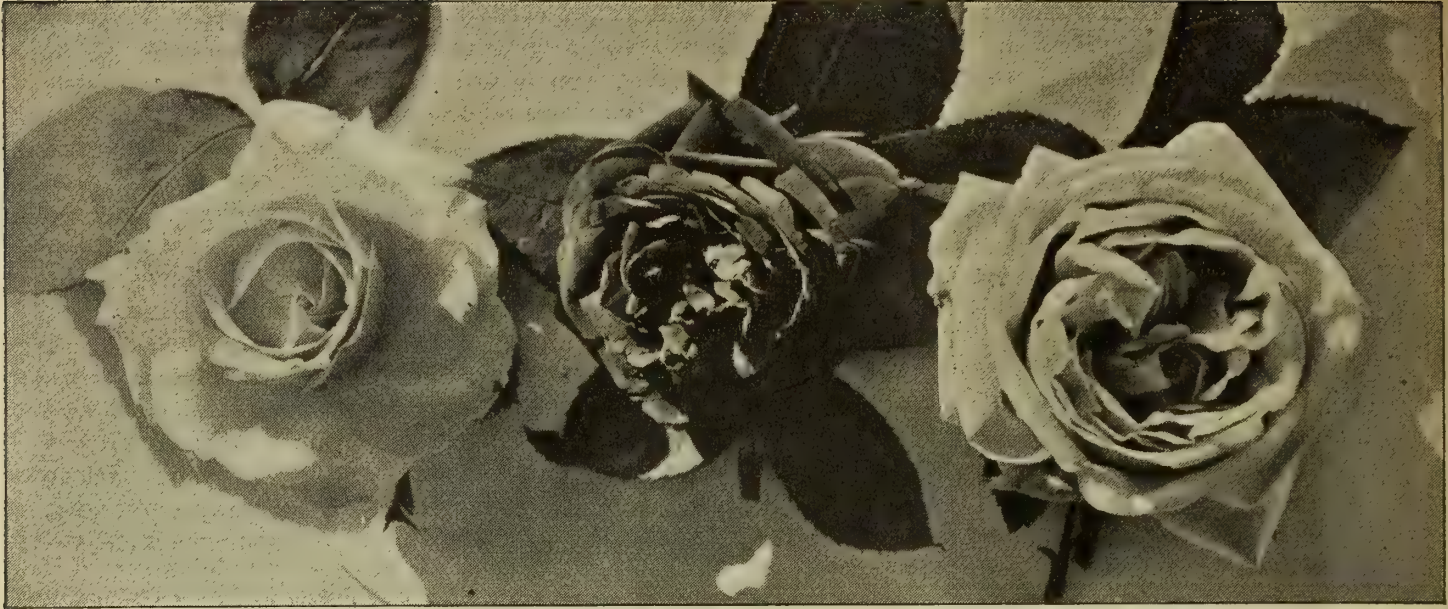
*Awarded the
Gold Medal
of the
National Rose Society
of Great Britain.*

This beautiful rose cannot be too highly recommended. It is of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped, and of great substance; fragrant; foliage very large, dark green. Regarding it the *London Journal of Horticulture* says: "A most valuable addition to our white perpetuals, probably leaving all other white flowers in the background." We have made the price very low so that all lovers of roses may secure plants. Strong plants. Price 50c. each.



MARGARET DICKSON.

NEW ROSES. (Continued.)



MRS. CLEVELAND.

EARL OF DUFFERIN.

MRS. JOHN LAING.

Mrs. Cleveland—A lovely rose. Delicate waxy flesh color; flowers cup-shaped, very fine, much resembling the Mabel Morrison, to which it is superior in that it can be grown on its own roots. (See Illustration.) 30c. each.

Earl of Dufferin—One of the finest roses of recent years. Rich, brilliant, velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; large, full, finely formed; delightfully fragrant; a vigorous grower; one of the finest dark roses; a superb rose. 30c. each.

Mrs. John Laing—A very distinct and beautiful rose. Delicate salmon pink, something after the style of Madame Gabriel Luizet; fine form; very fragrant; blossoms continuously through the summer. This is one of the most desirable, lovely roses that any one can plant; of all pink roses we consider it the best; do not fail to secure plants, as it will delight you. 30c. each.

Jeannie Dickson—A truly magnificent new rose of the highest merit. Color, rosy pink, the entire edge of petals being distinctly edged with silvery pink, base of petals having a pale yellow zone, making a beautiful and

novel contrast; flowers very large and full, with high center, which stands up prominently and is shown to great advantage; petals of immense size and beautifully smooth; growth vigorous; foliage distinct and handsome; blooms continuously throughout the season. A limited stock of fine, strong plants for this season. 50c. each.

Sir Rowland Hill—Rich, deep port-wine color shaded with deep maroon changing to ruby claret; large, full, fine form. A grand new rose, even darker than the Prince Camille de Rohan; very double; a free bloomer; in our opinion, the best extremely dark rose yet introduced. 30c. each.

T. W. Girdlestone—A superb new rose of the highest excellence; color, brilliant vermilion; base of petals shaded lake; thoroughly distinct and beautiful; blossoms of immense size; full, perfectly symmetrical in form; very highly perfumed; petals of great substance, large, round and smooth; a profuse and continuous bloomer; very robust; foliage of enormous size; a magnificent variety. 50c. each.

Duchess of Albany—Deep pink; form of La France. Flowers very large and full, and highly perfumed. 30c. each.

Crimson Rambler—A magnificent crimson climbing Polyantha Rose, from Japan. Very free blooming, with great masses of brilliant flowers—a rare novelty for rose lovers. \$1.00 each.

All above plants are extra strong, 2-year, from the open ground.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 27, 1894.

F. E. YOUNG, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—The Quince tree ordered from you this spring came a few days ago, and I am much pleased with its healthy appearance. Should I need any more such stock, will send to you for it. Yours truly,

JOSIAH Q. BAKER.

COLLECTION OF NEW ROSES.

6 Choice Varieties for \$1.90.

1 Margaret Dickson,	-	\$.50
1 Mrs. Cleveland,	-	.30
1 Earl of Dufferin,	-	.30
1 Mrs. John Laing,	-	.30
1 Sir Rowland Hill,	-	.30
1 Jeannie Dickson,	-	.50
6		\$2.20

All for \$1.90 Cash.

Older Varieties.

PRICES (except where noted).

Strong 2 year plants that have already bloomed, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20.00 per 100.

The Best of the Old Sorts.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet—Magnificent pink rose; best of its color; very large and fragrant; as an exhibition rose it stands at the head of the list. It has led all other roses in England for 5 years, and when better known will be a leading variety in this country.

Fisher Holmes—Deep crimson; large, very full; one of the very best in form. A superior rose.

General Jacqueminot—This might be called the rose for the million, for it is still a universal favorite. Bright crimson scarlet, exceedingly rich and velvety. Grown more extensively than any other rose, especially for winter.

General Washington—An old time favorite of twenty years' standing. It is beautiful in form, and the color is soft scarlet, sometimes glowing crimson.

John Hopper—Bright pink, with carmine center; large and full; a good bloomer.

Marshall P. Wilder—Bright cherry carmine; fragrant; the richest color; most vigorous; finest form and best bloomer of the red roses. The rose for the people.

La France—Delicate silver rose, shaded with pink, often silvery pink with peach shading. Very large, double and of superb form. It flowers continuously throughout the season; in fragrance, incomparable; in form, perfect. The sweetest and most useful of all roses. 2 years, 30c. each.

Magna Charta—A splendid sort; bright clear pink, flushed with violet-crimson; very sweet; flower extra-large; fine form; very double and full; a free bloomer.

Paul Neyron—Flowers of immense size, often five inches in diameter. Color deep clear rose, very fresh and pretty. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, with clean glossy foliage, and one of the most prolific bloomers.

Mad. Plantier—The finest white rose for bedding or for cemetery planting; a perfect mass of white when in bloom; forms a large, compact bush.

American Beauty—Large, globular; deep pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor. 30c. each.



MARSHALL P. WILDER—THE FINEST RED ROSE.

Anne de Diesbach—In color, the most lovely shade of carmine; very large, double flowers; fragrant; vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Persian Yellow—The finest hardy yellow rose. Double and full; deep golden; blooms very freely.

Other varieties furnished if desired.

Moss Roses.

25 each, \$2.50 doz.

Blanch Moreau—White.

Common Moss—Red.

Gracilis—Red. Finest of all Moss Roses.

Mad. Ed Ory—Carmine.

Salet—Red.

William Lobb—Red.

Princess Adelaide—Pale rose.

Crested Moss—Pale pink buds; fine.



Climbing Roses.

Fine for covering Porch, Veranda, etc.
They bloom very freely.

20c. each, \$2.00 per dozen.

Baltimore Belle—White.

Queen of Prairie—Red.

Empress of China—Rich pink. 30c. each.

Tree Roses, any color, \$1.00 each.



CLEMATIS.

As a climbing vine the Clematis has no equal. Its dense foliage, when fully grown ; its great rich masses of flowers and rapid growth, combine to make it the most desirable flower for veranda, screens, old trees, stumps, rocks, the open lawn (on trellis), for walls, arbors, etc., or for covering any desired object during summer and autumn. It requires rich, deep, sandy loam, well enriched ; does best in partial shade, with plenty of water.

Clematis Henryii—Single. This is the finest white Clematis. Very large fine flowers ; grows rapidly. Blooms freely during summer and autumn. See illustration. 50c. each.

CLEMATIS AND CLIMBING VINES.



JACKMANNI CLEMATIS.

Coccinea—Scarlet Clematis; flowers small, bell shaped, rich, deep scarlet; dies to the ground every winter, and grows 8 to 12 feet yearly; blooms freely. 25c. each.

Jackmanni—Single. Very large; deep purple; forms a perfect mass of the richest bloom; rapid grower and the very best purple sort. Very popular; gives a continuous bloom from July to October. Each 50c.

Kermisena—The best Clematis yet produced that verges on red; a beautiful variety, flowers about two-thirds the size of Jackmanni; a rapid grower, and the profusion of flowers is immense. Color, a bright wine red; brilliant and beautiful. 60c. each.

Lord Neville—Single. Rich, dark plum color; stamens light, with dark anthers; flowers large and well formed. First class certificate Royal Horticultural Society. 60c. each.

Mad. Ed Andre—Flowers medium size; a shade of purple, near claret; velvety; very free flowering, continuing during summer. 60c. each.

Madame Grange—Single. A lovely crimson violet, tinged with red in the center; most distinct and beautiful; as vigorous a grower as the Jackmanni, often making ten feet in a season; belongs to the Viticella type. Season of flowering, July to October. 60c. each.

Paniculata—Single. White, of extremely rapid growth, with large, dark, shining green foliage, and a profusion of flowers which are small, but borne in large panicles and delightfully fragrant; after flowering the seed-pods assume a bronze tint, contrasting finely with the dark foliage. 50c. each.

Ramona—Deep sky blue; very attractive; flowers 6 to 7 inches in diameter. Fully equal to Jackmanni and Henryii; new and very valuable. 60c. each.

Sir Garnet Wolseley—Single. Bluish or light lavender ground, with effective dash of bronze; has a distinct bar of plum red; a handsome variety. 60c. each.

CLIMBING VINES.

American Ivy (or Virginia Creeper)—25c. each.

English Ivy—30c. each.

Ampelopsis (or Japan Ivy)—For covering buildings of brick or stone; for churches, walls, etc.; requires no support, clings tightly to the smoothest surface. Bright green leaves, changing to red in autumn. It has no equal as an Ivy. 25c. each; \$3.00 per doz., postpaid.

Wistaria—One must see this plant in bloom to appreciate its magnificence. Perfectly hardy; grows like a grape vine, climbing 40 to 50 feet, nestling under the eaves. It flowers in spring, in long drooping racemes, the size and shape of a long bunch of grapes; very beautiful; pale blue. Each, 30c.

Bignonia (or Trumpet Flower)—A vigorous climber, with clusters of scarlet flowers in August. 30c. each.

Honeysuckle—Beautiful climbing vines for arbors and porches.

Woodbine—Very strong grower; showy flower. 30c. each.

Hall's Japan—Almost evergreen, with pure white flowers, turning to yellow; very fragrant; vigorous, covered with flowers from July to December; best of all. 30c. each.

Monthly Fragrant—Flowers red and pale yellow; sweet scented. 25c. each.

Scarlet Trumpet—Flowers deep red, trumpet shape; blooms all summer; one of the prettiest. 25c. each.

MR. FRED YOUNG, Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Sir;—Inclosed please find draft for \$37.41, amount of your bill. The trees are all satisfactory, and I thank you very much for mine. Would like to have you advise me if you think it is just as well to set out shrubs in the fall as in the spring. Please acknowledge receipt of inclosed draft, also the \$75.00 previously sent.

Yours truly,

A. H. F. KRUEGER.

NEENAH, WIS., May 24th, 1894.



Althea—One of the most showy flowering shrubs, strong, erect growing, with large, bell shaped, double flowers, of striking color, borne abundantly in August and September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom. We have Double White, Red and Purple, Blue and Variegated. 25c. each.

Almond—Double flowering; beautiful, rose colored. Flowers early in spring; a fine shrub. 25c. each.

Calycanthus (or Sweet Scented Shrub.)—Very fragrant; rich foliage, chocolate flowers; blossoms in June and during summer. 25c. each.

Clethera Alnifolia—The Bee Plant. 25c. each.

Deutzia Crenata—Very beautiful and desirable; flowers double white, tinged with rose; luxuriant foliage; a very fine shrub. 30c. each.

Deutzia Graellis—Dwarf white; flowers in June; nice for cemetery or small lots. 30c. each.

Honeysuckle—Red and white Tartarian. 25c. each.

Hydrangea Paniculata—A magnificent hardy shrub, bearing large spikes of white and pink flowers; succeeds everywhere, and only to be seen to be admired; should have a place in every collection. 25c. each.

Japan Quince—A hardy shrub, having bright red flowers early in spring; very pretty. 25c. each.

Lilac—Magnificent flowering shrubs; very sweet and fragrant; white and purple. 25c. each.

Persian and Charles X—50c. each.

Pæonias—Very handsome, singly or in beds; bright colors and immense flowers; very popular. Colors, Flesh, Pink, Red, Scarlet, White. 25c. each, \$2.00 doz.

Purple Leaf Plum—The best purple foliage tree we have; fine. 30c. each.

Purple Fringe (or Smoke Tree)—Beautiful in summer; very striking small tree. 40c. each.

Snowball—Large white flower balls. 25c. each.

Japan—Exceedingly beautiful. 50c. each.

Spiræa Golden—Foliage green, bordered with rich golden yellow; double white flowers; very effective and beautiful. 25c. each.

Callosa Alba—A dwarf variety, with pure white flowers in great profusion. 25c. each.

Prunifolia—Double daisy-like flowers; pure white. 25c. each.

Van Houtte—Finest of the Spiræas. A mass of blossoms; beautiful. 25c. each.

Syringa Golden—Yellow foliage; beautiful. 25c. each.

Garland—Pure white, sweet scented flowers. 25c. each.

Weigela Rosea—A beautiful hardy shrub, bearing rose-colored flowers in May; very fine. 25c. each.

Variegated—Beautiful foliage; very ornamental. 25c. each.



HARDY HYDRANGEA.

Parties intending to plant a large number of Flowering Shrubs should write us for full descriptions and selections, as we can make up fine collections at LOW RATES. While nearly every person is acquainted with such shrubs as *Almond*, *Lilac*, *Pæonies*, etc., yet there are many of the finest shrubs still comparatively unknown. Write us what you want and let us make a selection for you.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

We can furnish first class trees of the following:

	EACH.
Beech, Purple-leaved.....	\$1 00
<i>Birch, Cut-leaf Weeping</i>	50 and 75
Catalpa, fine for shade.....	50
<i>Chestnut, American Sweet</i>	50
Dogwood, White and Red.....	50 and 75
<i>Elm, American, very fine trees</i>	50
<i>Camperdown Weeping</i>	1 00
Horse Chestnut, Common.....	75
Laburnum.....	50
Linden, American.....	50
European.....	50
<i>Maples, Sugar</i>	50
Norway.....	75
Silver.....	50
Ash-Leaf.....	50
Weir's Cut-Leaf.....	50
<i>Mountain Ash, European</i>	50
Oak leaved.....	50
Weeping.....	75
Magnolia, best varieties.....	1 50
Poplar, Lombardy.....	25
Carolina.....	30
Tulip Tree.....	50
<i>Willow, Kilmarnock Weeping</i>	30
Walnut, Black, fine trees.....	50
Mulberry, Downing's.....	50
Russian.....	25

Special prices on large orders of Ornamental Trees. Write us, and send list of wants before ordering.

HEDGING.

	100.
Honey Locust, 2 years, 18 to 24 inches.....	\$ 1 00
Osage Orange, 2 years, 12 to 18 inches.....	1 00
Japan Quince, 15 to 18 inches.....	15 00
Berberry, Common, 18 to 24 inches.....	15 00
Privet, California, 18 to 24 inches.....	8 00
" " 2 to 3 feet.....	10 00

Prices per 1,000 on application.



RHODODENDRON.



BLACK WALNUT.

EVERGREENS

	EACH.
Arbor Vitæ, American, for hedging, 18 to 24 in..	\$ 20
" " 30 to 36 inches.....	50
Austrian Pine, 2 feet.....	50
Colorado Blue Spruce, 2 feet.....	1 00
Irish Juniper, 2 feet.....	50
" 3 feet.....	75
Norway Spruce, for hedging, 18 to 24 inches....	25
" 2 to 3 feet.....	30
" for hedging, 12 to 18 inches ..	20
Nordman's Silver Fir, 2 to 3 feet.....	1 00

Prices given on Evergreens in quantity, and on new special varieties, on application.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

<i>Rhododendrons</i> , Red, Purple and White, 2 ft., each	1 00
Dwarf Box, for hedging.....	per dozen 60

NUT TREES.

	EACH.
Hickory.....	\$ 50
Butternut, 5 to 6 feet.....	75
Chestnut, American, 5 to 6 feet.....	50
" 8 to 10 feet.....	75
" Spanish.....	50
" Japan varieties.....	\$1.00 to 5 00
Filberts, English.....	50
Filbert, Kentish Cob.....	50
Walnut, Black, 5 to 6 feet.....	50
" 8 to 10 feet.....	75
" English, 3 to 4 feet.....	50

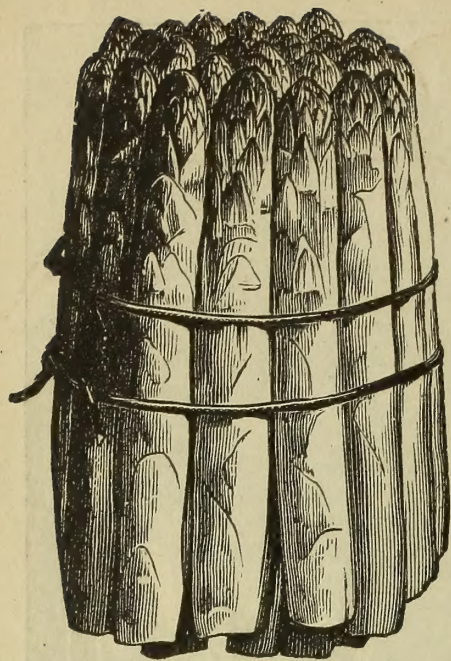
Garden Roots.

RHUBARB—Nice Roots.

	Each.	Dozen.	100.
Myatt's Linnæus.....	10c.	\$1 00	\$5 00

ASPARAGUS—2 year—Fine.

	Dozen.	100.	1000.
Conover's.....	25c.	\$1 00	\$7 00
Palmetto	50c.	1 50	8 00



SALEM, OHIO, Aug. 1st, 1894.

MR. FRED E. YOUNG:

The stock received from you was in the main very satisfactory. Some of the Plum trees might have been smoother, but I think they will come out all right; and the loss will not be over six or seven, I think. The weather here has been very dry and hot. If you ever get through this part of Ohio, I would be pleased to have you call, and I can show you much better than I can tell you of what I have.

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL I. CHISHOLM.

WYOMING, ILLS., Sept. 10th, 1894.

MR. FRED E. YOUNG:

The stock you sent me I consider first class, and are doing well for this year, being so very dry. Everyone that sees my trees says that they are splendid and looking well.

I remain, yours as ever,

E. J. CULTON.

KITTERY DEPOT, ME.

Received stock all right. Much pleased.

Yours respectfully,

HORACE L. MANSON.

CHADWICK, May 14th, 1894.

FRED E. YOUNG:

Your well-rooted trees and plants received and growing nicely.

Yours truly,

GEORGE H. KUHN.

LEYDEN STATION, Lewis Co., N. Y., May 2d, 1894.

FRED E. YOUNG:

Dear Sir:—Stock arrived in fine condition. Enclosed find order for balance, \$3.50.

Yours truly,

W. M. WHITE.

ARLINGTON, N. Y., May 7th, 1894.

FRED E. YOUNG:

Dear Sir:—The nursery stock received of you was fine; we were well pleased with it. Nothing was left out except our thanks for the extra Peach and Gooseberry bushes. It took six days to reach Poughkeepsie, but they were packed so well that delay had not affected any. When I cut the trees back I found that the wood was hard and mature, and not near as far in leaf as I expected. On looking over them yesterday, I found that every one was leafing out finely.

Yours respectfully,

GAUIS A. VAN KLEECK.

THORNTON, IND., May 9th, 1894.

MR. FRED E. YOUNG:

Sir:—Your nursery stock arrived on 28th. It is all satisfactory. Fine trees and vines as I could wish to see.

H. W. HENDERSON.

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a Size Cherry. Heavy First-class Cherry. Heavy First-class Plum. First-class Plum. Heavy First-class Pear.

➤ TESTIMONIALS. ➤

FRED. E. YOUNG, Esq.,
Rochester, N. Y.,

STARK, Stark Co., ILL.,
December 4, 1894.

DEAR SIR: "I am pleased to find that all of my and Mr. Duffy's old customers are willing to buy of me again, all of which goes to show that they got value received for their money before. When I canvassed for you three years ago I was a little timid about recommending your stock as you was a stranger to me and we had been so heartlessly wronged by nurserymen that I did not wish to be implicated in beating my neighbors, where I expected to reside, but my wife and I bought some of your stock, which we planted out on our farm, and we have, to-day, *more living trees out of the \$16.00 worth that we got of you than from over \$100.00 worth bought of local or Illinois nurseries.* This shows that Rochester stock is the thing to buy and it gives me something to talk on and I can show my own experience to customers. I shall put out \$25.00 worth of trees for myself in the spring and will tell my customers so. I hope to have all orders filled with stock true to name and delivered in good shape; for I have some men tell me that I cannot get trees that far that will be in good shape and alive, but I exploded that idea with some of them; I sent some raspberries to a friend of mine in Florida, by mail, and he reports that he received them in good shape, thus you see if a person unaccustomed to packing and shipping can get stock through all right, we can certainly expect good results from men that are continually in the business, like yourself.

Yours truly,

WM. T. DITMON.

FRED. E. YOUNG, Esq.,
Rochester, N. Y.,

KINGSVILLE, ONT.,
March 10, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the pear trees I bought of you last spring, I was highly pleased with them; in all they were a fine lot and many who examined the trees when they came pronounced them the finest lot of pear trees that ever came to this place, but after planting the trees came on the awful drouth of last summer, which was terrible for young trees. We did not have one rain the whole summer, and I gave my trees up as lost, as I did not expect to have a tree live through the drouth; there were cracks in the ground so large I could put my hand nearly to the bottom of the roots, but for all of this *the trees pulled through all O. K.* to my great surprise. Out of the 1000 trees which I had from you there was only about 10 in all that died. They did not grow any last summer, only just lived, with which I am well pleased.

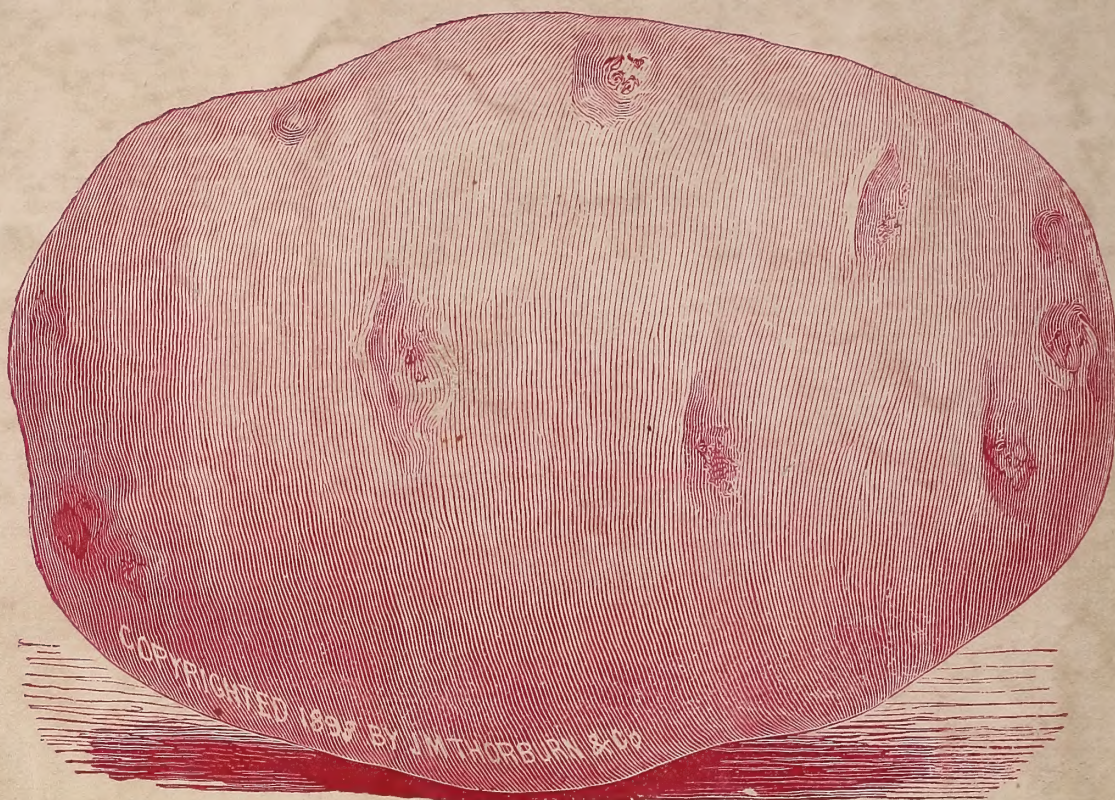
Yours truly, ORLAND SCRATCH.

FRED. E. YOUNG, Esq.,
Rochester, N. Y.,

NICKTOWN, PA.,
Nov. 12, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—I received the trees in fine condition and am very well satisfied with them.

Respectfully yours, J. J. KIRSCH.



"CARMAN NO. 1."

The **Carman No. 1** is a seedling from seedlings raised through several generations, by Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, with the object of developing good and suppressing undesirable qualities. It is medium early in ripening, and resembles the **Rural New Yorker No. 2** in shape, and also in having very shallow eyes. The flesh is peculiarly white and the quality perfect.

Potato ever created such a demand among potato growers as this wonderful new variety, introduced. The demand for it was many times more than the supply, and although we sent \$20 for one barrel, our was returned.

It stands blight equal to any variety and makes a strong growth of vigorous foliage that keeps green the entire season. We had 4 and 5 strong vines from one eye and yielded nearly 2 bushels from 3 pounds of seed. Uniform large size, handsome and immense yielder, while for quality it is not equaled by any variety we know of.

One firm here paid \$30.00 for 30 pounds of seed; another gentleman of our acquaintance dug 55 bushels from 2 bushels of seed, which he sold at \$5.00 per bushel, wholesale. The quantity is still limited, but we can offer choice stock at the following prices: 50 cts. per lb.; 2 lbs. \$1.00, by mail prepaid. By express, 4 lbs. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$2.00; peck, \$2.50. Order early to secure seed.

"CARMAN NO. 3."

See page 4 for full description of this new variety, now introduced for the first time. We will send 1 lb. each of "Carman No. 1" and "Carman No. 3" by mail, prepaid, for \$1.00. 2 lbs. each of "Carman No. 1" and "Carman No. 3" by mail, prepaid, for \$2.00.